E WILMINGTON JOURNAL
. ENGELHARD, Editor and Prop.
FROM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
E DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at Eight Dollars per annum; Four Dollars for six months; Seventy-five Cents a month for a shorter period.
E WEEKLY JOURNAL at Two Dollars per annum; One Dollar for six months. Subscription received to the Weekly for less than six months.

Wilmington Journal.
WILMINGTON, N. C.:
RIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1872.

nt's Advocacy of the Civil Service Reform.

he New York *Sun* declares the Presit utterly insincere in his professions as he Civil Service Reform, and exposing President's practices as utterly at variee with his professions, declares that "a n who cannot lift himself above the inence of partisan scheming, the maggot whose brain is a selfish ambition for reination, and whose sense of his whole y is comprised in the effort to perpetuthe rule of the Republican party, with self at the head, is certainly utterly unthy. That party must be getting short good material for Presidents when the piece of clay they can find is the unory pipe which incessantly smokes at White House."

e Growth of the German Capital.

The statistical returns from Berlin show it is rapidly becoming the most important capital in Europe, and that since the sus of 1867 it has increased in popula- 200,000 people. The corrected returns 1871 are not yet in, but it is presumed they will show that the number of inbitants of the now imperial city is about ,000, and steadily increasing at the rage rate of 1,200 a week. This surses anything in America, and houses are up in all directions. Hotel accommoions are insufficient, and private apartnts have reached fabulous prices. A or of rooms near the Brandenburg gate s rented in December for $6,000 a year, small suites of unfurnished rooms in re distant parts of the city, on the third fourth stories, are not to be had un- $1,000 to $1,500. This is a wonderful nge for the village of fishing hovels on banks of the Spree which was once own as Baerlein (Little Bear,) the home a rough and sturdy race of Selaves, own as Wends. Baerlein has been eled into Berlin, and Sweedes, Poles, ssians, and finally Germans, have all their turn in shaping the capital of the rmanic Empire. The Wends, however, ve not yet lost their nationality. There two or three million of Wendish Sclaves o still speak their ancient language as ll as that of the conquerors to whom eir Provinces belong.

Railroad Construction in 1871.

The Railroad *Gazette* has a very interting article showing the amount of new ilroads opened during the year just end-. The statement that it has been comled with great care is confirmed by the ct that it is followed by a detailed list of e new and extended roads, classified by ates.

Assuming the substantial accuracy of ese figures, we notice first, that the inease in mileage is more than 800 miles ore than in 1870, which was in its turn ore than 1,000 miles greater than the inease in any preceding year. This shows xtraordinary activity, and not only demonrates the enterprise of our people in exnding general business, but also great rosperity in that business. Otherwise the undreds of millions of dollars necessary construct these roads could not have en found. Two or three facts, that will readily observed from a glance at the st table, are both interesting and importnt. The railroads built during the last ar were a thousand miles more in amount an the entire length of railways in the nited States in 1848. We have nearly x times as much railroad in operation toay as at the close of 1851. We are but a w hundred miles short of double the railad mileage of 1860. We have added ore than fifty per cent. within the last five ears. The ratio of increase in 1870 was nineen per cent.; in 1871 it was very near- twelve and a half per cent. on a much rger mileage. The gain in the several tates and by sections is also an interesting bject. The group of seven States, bound- d by Illinois and Wisconsin on the west, nd the Rocky Mountains on the west, ave gained 3,116 miles, nearly one-half of he whole increase in the country, while he fourteen Southern States south of Mary- nd, the Ohio river and Missouri have ained only 1,068 miles, which is considerbly less than the increase in Illinois and Visconsin. There are but four States in hich no new railroads were opened in 870—Rhode Island, Delaware, Mississippi nd Tennessee. In twenty-one of the tates the increase exceeded one hundred iles. There has been but little change in he rank of the States in the matter of raiload mileage. Last year the first seven States stood in the following order: Illiois, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri; and the same order s preserved still. But Michigan has taken he eighth place, having exchanged with Georgia. Wisconsin is tenth and Kansas leventh, as before. Alabama has passed Massachusetts, Virginia and Tennessee, and has become the twelfth instead of the fifteenth; and Massachusetts, having passed Tennessee and Virginia, has risen from the fourteenth to the thirteenth place.

We have prepared the following table, showing the ratio of railroad mileage to the area of the several states. To save fractions we give the number of square miles to each mile of railroad, rejecting fractions of less than one-half and adding one where the fraction is greater than one-half:

Maine	36	Louisiana	77
New Hampshire	12	Texas	259
Vermont	15	Arkansas	178
Massachusetts	5	Tennessee	31
Rhode Island	10	Kentucky	33
Connecticut	5	Ohio	11
New York	11	Michigan	27
New Jersey	6	Indiana	10
Pennsylvania	9	Illinois	10
Delaware	9	Wisconsin	29
Maryland	14	Minnesota	50
West Virginia	47	Iowa	18
Virginia	27	Nebraska	95
North Carolina	42	Missouri	22
South Carolina	21	Kansas	46
Georgia	29	California	185
Florida	129	Nevada	187
Alabama	32	Oregon	145
Mississippi	48		

Seven women were permitted to vote at the special and local election held at Vallejo, Cal., on the 1st inst.

Wilmington Journal.

Vol. 28. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1872 No. 2.

LOCAL.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Charlotte Ocean Steamship Company was held at the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday, January 18th. Col. S. L. Fremont was called to the Chair. After examination he reported that $100,650 had been subscribed to the capital stock of the Company, and $92,100 was represented in person and by proxy.

A resolution was passed accepting the charter granted by the State in April, 1871.

The meeting then proceeded to an election of five Directors, to hold their office for 90 days, or until their successors are elected. After a ballot, it was announced that F. W. Kerchner, Silas N. Martin, H. Vollers, J. A. Willard and C. P. Mebane, having received a majority of the votes, were elected Directors.

The Directors were then authorized and instructed to take necessary action, immediately, for buying or building Steamships for the use of the Company.

Subsequently the Directors held a meeting, when F. W. Kerchner, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and A. D. Cazaux was appointed Agent, and instructed to proceed North at once, fully authorized to commence negotiations for the purchase, or contract for the building, of suitable Steamships to ply between this port and New York.

We learn that the Company have every prospect of being fully under way in a short time, with two first class steamers, and it is the intention to have four on the line by next Fall.

1872.

CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association have the pleasure of announcing the following General and Special Premiums for Field Crops to be awarded at the Fourth Annual Fair of the Association, in the Fall of 1872:

FIELD CROPS.

COTTON.

For largest crop of Cotton upon four (4) acres or more of upland, with statement of quality of soil, mode of cultivation, amount and kind of manure used, the time of planting and variety of cotton; the land to be measured and the yield to be vouched for by affidavit—one bale to be exhibited:
1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$50
2nd " " " " " .. 30
3rd " " " " " .. 20
For largest crop of Cotton upon one (1) acre of land, regulations same as above:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..... $25
For largest crop of Cotton on one acre by a boy not over eighteen years of age—Medal and $20
For second largest crop..... 15
For third " " 10

CORN.

For largest crop of Corn grown upon four (4) acres of upland. Regulations same as for Cotton; two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:
1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$50
2nd " " " " " .. 30
3rd " " " " " .. 20
For largest crop of Corn grown upon one (1) acre of land, same regulations as above:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..... $25
For largest crop of Corn on one acre made by a boy not over eighteen years of age: Medal and.....$20
For second best crop..... 15
For third " " 10

WHEAT.

For the largest yield of Wheat from five (5) acres; under same rules and regulations for Cotton and Corn—bushels to be exhibited: Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

OATS AND RYE:

For largest yield of Rice, Oats or Rye, same regulations as above; two bushels to be exhibited:
Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20

POTATOES.

For largest crop of Sweet Potatoes upon one (1) acre; one-fourth to be dug and two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20
For largest crop of Irish Potatoes upon one-half (½) acre.
Same regulations as above for Sweet Potatoes:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$10

PEAS, &c., &c.

For largest crop of Ground Peas upon one acre:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$20
For largest yield Stock Peas upon one acre; for largest yield of Turnips upon one acre; for largest yield of Beets upon one acre.—Two bushels of each to be exhibited; under same regulations as other crops:
Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$10

HAY.

For largest yield of Stock Pea-vine Hay on one acre; one bale to be exhibited:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25
For largest yield of Native Grass; one bale to be exhibited; quality and quantity to be considered:
Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value.....$25
The grass must be cut from land cultivated for Hay.
Largest yield of Red Clover upon one acre; largest yield of Cultivated Grasses upon one acre; one bale of each to be exhibited:
Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value.$25
To the farmer who raises and applies the largest quantity of Domestic Manures to, and by each horse, mule or ox, used in the cultivation of his farm, the quantity to be certified to by two or more competent witnesses:
Premium—Solid Silver Plate, value.....$50

All the rules and regulations specified in the foregoing Premiums *must be complied with. Affidavits and certificates*, as required, to be filed with the General Secretary, when the articles are entered, *otherwise* the Awarding Committees will withhold Premiums.

Largest yield of each of the following articles of fruit and vegetables, to be proved by affidavit and submitted to the Committee:

Garden Peas	$10
Cucumbers	10
Tomatoes	10
Asparagus	5
Radishes	8
Peaches	5
Pears	5
Grapes, Scuppernong, Flowers and Concord	10

SPECIAL PREMIUMS

By the Navassa Guano Company of Wilmington:
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of corn from 4 acres upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of cotton from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of oats from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of turnips from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of sweet potatoes from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of peanuts from 4 acres of upland.

The Navassa Guano to be used alone in competing for the above Premiums, or only in combination with plantation manures or vegetable matter. Samples of the crops named must be exhibited at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. Yield of crops required to be properly authenticated in accordance with the regulations of the Association, and decisions to be made by Committees appointed for the purpose by the Association.

Competitors are required to furnish the General Secretary with a detailed statement of their modes of application and culture.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 21, 1871.

Maj. J. A. Engelhard, General Secretary Cape Fear Agricultural Association:

SIR—As State Agents for the Carolina Fertilizer, we offer the following premiums, to be competed for at the Annual Fair, November, 1872:
1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Corn to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Wheat to the acre.
600 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Peanuts to the acre.
400 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Sweet Potatoes to the acre.
400 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Turnips to the acre.
The above premiums are for crops produced by the use of Carolina Fertilizer alone, or in combination with plantation manure only; and the awarding of said premiums is left discretionary with the Committee of the Association, under their rules.
Competitors will be required to furnish us with detailed statements of mode of application, and culture, and the results; and the awards of the Committee will be fulfilled by shipment of the Fertilizer as directed, upon receipt by us of the above required statements.

Very respectfully,
DEROSSET & CO.,
State Agents.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 9th, 1872.

Maj. J. A. Engelhard, General Secretary Cape Fear Agricultural Association.

SIR:—As Agents of WHANN'S RAWBONE-SUPERPHOSPHATE and the STAR AMMONIATED SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE, we offer the following Premiums to be competed for at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association to be held in the Fall of 1872:
2,000 lbs. Whann's Superphosphate for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.
2,000 lbs. Star Phosphate for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.
The above Premiums are for crops produced by use of either of the above Fertilizers alone, or only in combination with plantation manures or vegetable matter.
We offer also one ton each of "Whann's" and "Star Phosphate" in competition with other Phosphates or Commercial Fertilizers. Certificates must be furnished to the General Secretary, setting forth that our Phosphates were used, side by side, with other Fertilizers. The person who produces the best results from the use of either "Whann's" or "Star," compared with any or all others, shall be entitled to one ton of the special manure used. The same quantity of each of the competing Fertilizers to be used in the test and on the same kind of ground.
Competitors are required to furnish the General Secretary with a detailed statement of their modes of application and culture.

VICK & MEBANE,
General Agents.

MAJ. J. A. ENGELHARD, Secretary C. F. A. A.:

SIR:—Please offer the following as Special Premiums to be competed for at the next Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, in November, 1872:
1,000 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of cotton to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of corn to the acre.
500 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of peanuts to the acre.
500 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of sweet potatoes to the acre.
The above premiums are for the crops produced by this guano alone.
The rules and regulations of the Association must be complied with.

NORTHOP & GUMMING,

Other Special Premiums, and the General Premium list, will be issued early in the Spring. Very attractive premiums will be offered in all departments of industry, including a valuable Premium to the housewife exhibiting the largest and best specimens of her handiwork.

POLITICAL SPECULATIONS.

From the New York Evening Post, (Republican).

The *Nation* of last week contained an interesting calculation as to the comparative strength of the two parties in this country, founded, first, upon the returns of the elections for the present House of Representatives; and, second, upon the results of the most recent State elections. Without pretending to offer any opinion as to the accuracy of its figures, we abridge its statements as a matter of information and interest to the political student. According to the *Nation*, the electoral vote of the country, as represented by the last popular vote for members of the House of Representatives, is divided as follows—the number of electoral votes set opposite each State in the table being the number to which the State will be entitled under the new apportionment bill, which will probably become a law:

States in which a Democratic majority of the popular vote was cast for the present Representatives:

ELECTORAL VOTE.		ELECTORAL VOTE.	
Alabama	9	North Carolina	10
Delaware	3	Oregon	3
Georgia	11	Pennsylvania	28
Kentucky	12	Tennessee	11
Maryland	8	Texas	8
Missouri	15	Virginia	11
Nevada	3	West Virginia	5
New Hampshire	4		
New York	34	Total	175

States in which a Republican majority of the popular vote was cast for present Representatives:

ELECTORAL VOTE.		ELECTORAL VOTE.	
Arkansas	6	Mississippi	8
California	6	Nebraska	3
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	9
Florida	3	Ohio	22
Illinois	21	Rhode Island	4
Indiana	14	South Carolina	7
Iowa	11	Vermont	4
Kansas	7	Wisconsin	10
Louisiana	15		
Maine	7	Total	182
Massachusetts	13		175
Michigan	11		
Minnesota	5	Republican maj.	7

It will be seen that, could these figures be taken as trustworthy, the Republican candidate would, out of the whole number of 357 electoral votes, receive a majority of only 7. But if we suppose that either South Carolina, Arkansas, Connecticut, Louisiana, New Hampshire or California will cast its vote against the candidate of the Republican party, his opponent would have a clear majority. Under the old apportionment the above table would show a Democratic majority of the electoral vote. Next, we have a comparative statement of the strength of the two parties as indicated by the result of the last State elections, thus:

States giving Democratic majorities in the last State Elections:

ELECTORAL VOTE.		ELECTORAL VOTE.	
Alabama	9	New Hampshire	4
Arkansas	6	New Jersey	9
Delaware	3	North Carolina	10
Florida	3	Oregon	3
Georgia	11	Tennessee	11
Kentucky	12	Texas	8
Maryland	8	Virginia	11
Missouri	15	West Virginia	5
Nevada	3		
Total			131

States giving Republican majorities in the last State Elections:

ELECTORAL VOTE.		ELECTORAL VOTE.	
California	6	New York	34
Connecticut	6	Nebraska	3
Illinois	21	Ohio	22
Indiana	14	Pennsylvania	28
Iowa	11	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	5	South Carolina	7
Louisiana	7	Vermont	4
Maine	7	Wisconsin	10
Massachusetts	13		
Michigan	11	Total	226
Minnesota	5		131
Mississippi	8		
Republican majority			95

According to this statement, it will be seen that the Republican candidate would receive a majority of ninety-five electoral votes. But the *Nation* argues that several States put down as Republican can by no means be relied upon to cast a Republican electoral vote in 1872. Among such States are New York, Pennsylvania, California, Connecticut, together with Louisiana, South Carolina and perhaps Mississippi. Should New York, together with California, Connecticut, and Louisiana or South Carolina, pronounce against the Republican candidate, his opponent would have a majority of eleven electoral votes. Should the four last named States, together with Pennsylvania, prove Democratic, and New York Republican, the Democratic candidate would have a majority of twelve electoral votes. Without assuming anything as to the correctness or incorrectness of these vaticinations we think there is enough in them to startle the sincere friends of Republican principles out of their security as to the certain triumph of the Republican party. They prove that the despondency which has come over the Democrats is not altogether justified by the facts, and that the assurance of success which the Republicans generally feel must have some other ground than a careful study of the political horoscope. We cite them, therefore, for the simple purpose of warning the Republicans that they cannot afford to waste any further strength in the quarrels of the factions. The silly and wearisome controversies that have grown up in this State in regard to the pretensions of rival Senators must at once be terminated; the attempt of certain managers at Washington to make a personal test of fidelity to the party must come to an end, and the party must place itself simply, clearly, unquestionably on the high ground of principle to maintain its supremacy in the affections of the people.

All the Democratic clerks in the Mississippi State Senate have been discharged.

Reported for the Journal.

An Act to Raise Revenue.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the taxes hereinafter designated, payable in the existing national currency, shall be assessed and collected under the rules and regulations prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. On each taxable poll or male between the ages of twenty-one and fifty, except such poor and infirm persons as the county commissioners may declare and record fit subjects for exemption, there shall be annually levied and collected a tax of one dollar and five cents, the proceeds of such tax to be devoted to purposes of education as may be prescribed by law. If any poll tax shall not be paid within sixty days after the same shall be demandable, it shall be the duty of the sheriff, if he can find no property of the person liable sufficient to satisfy the same, to attach any debt or other property incapable of manual delivery, due or belonging to the person liable, or that may become due to him before the expiration of the calendar year, and the person owing such debt, or having such property in possession, shall be liable for said tax.

Sec. 3. The taxes hereinafter designated shall be applied to defray the expenses of the State government and to pay appropriations for charitable and penal institutions.

CLASS I.

Sec. 1. There shall be an ad valorem tax of 16⅔ cents for the general fund on every one hundred dollars in value of real and personal property in the State, subject to exemptions made by law, including moneys, credits, bonds, stocks, &c.

Sec. 2. A special tax of twelve cents on the one hundred dollars shall be levied and collected on all the taxable property of the State, to be applied to the erection of the penitentiary and support of the convicts.

Sec. 3. A special tax of eight and one-third cents on the hundred dollars shall be levied and collected on all the taxablo property of the State for the Insane Asylum and the Institution for Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

CLASS 2.

The subjects and persons mentioned in the following class shall be taxed as specially mentioned:

Sec. 1. On the net incomes and profits other than that derived from property taxed from any source whatever, during the year preceding the first day of April in each year, there shall be a tax of one per cent. The income tax shall include interest on the securities of the United States, of the State, or other State or Government. In estimating the net income the only deduction by way of expense shall be:

1. Taxes other than the income tax due this State.

5. Rent for use of buildings or other property or interest on encumbrances on property used in the business from which the income is derived.

3. Usual or ordinary repairs of the buildings from which the income is derived.

4. Cost or value of the labor, (except that of the tax payer himself,) raw material, food and all other necessary expenses incidental to the business from which the income is derived, together with the necessary expenses of supporting the family, which shall in no instance exeecd one thousand dollars.

The tax payer shall return to the assessor the gross amount of his income and the gross amount of his expenses to be deducted therefrom, which return the assessor shall file in the office of the county commissioners.

Sec. 2. Upon all real and personal estate, whether legal or equitable, situated within the State, which shall descend or be devised or bequeathed to any collateral relation or person, other than a lineal descendant or ancestor of the husband or wife of the deceased, or husband or wife of such ancestor or descendant, or to which such collateral relations may become entitled under the law for the distribution of the intestate estates, and which real and personal estate may not be required in payment of debts and other liabilities, the following per centum tax upon the value thereof shall be paid:

1. If such collateral relation be a brother or a sister of the father or mother of the deceased, or issue of such brother or sister, a tax of one per cent.

2. If such collateral relation be a more remote relation or the devisee or legatee be a stranger, a tax of two and a half per cent. The real estate liable to taxation shall be listed by the devisee or heir in a separate column, designating its proper per cent. tax. The personal estates or real estate reduced to assets, shall be liable to the tax in the hands of the executor or administrator, and shall be paid by him before his administration account is audited or the real estate is settled to the sheriff of the county. If the real estate descended or devised shall not be the entire inheritance, the heir or devisee shall poy a *pro rata* part of the tax, corresponding with the relative value of the estate or interest. If the legacy or distributive share to be received shall not be the entire property, such legatee or distributee shall in like manner pay a *pro rata* part of the tax according to the value of his or her interest. Whenever the personal property in the hands of such administrator or executor (the same not being needed to be converted into money, in the course of the administration) shall be of uncertain value, he shall apply to the county commissioners to appoint three impartial men of probity to assess the value thereof, and such assessment being returned to the commissioners and being confirmed shall be conclusive of the value.

To facilitate the collection of tax on collaterals, every executor or administrator shall return in his inventory whether the estate of the deceased goes to the lineal or collateral relations or to a stranger, and if to collaterals, whether such collateral belongs to the first or second class above stated, under a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be recovered in the name and for the use of the State; and it shall be the duty of the superior court clerk of the county to furnish the sheriff with the names of the executors and the administrators who make such returns, after each and every term of his court.

SCHEDULE B.

The taxes in this schedule imposed are license tax for the privilege of carrying on the business or doing the act named; and nothing in this schedule contained shall be construed to relieve any person from the payment of the *ad valorem* tax on his property as required by the preceding schedule, and no county, city, town, or other municipal corporation, shall levy any greater tax than levied by the State for the privileges herein taxed.

Section 1. Traveling theatrical companies shall pay five dollars for each exhibition. When the theatrical exhibitions are by the season of not less than one month, the tax shall be fifty dollars per month.

Sec. 2. On each concert or musical entertainment for profit shall be paid five dollars; on each lecture for reward, five dollars.

Sec. 3. On museums, wax-works or curiorities of any kind, natural or artificial (except paintings and statuary) on each day's and night's exhibiting, shall be paid five dollars.

Sec. 4. On every exhibition of a circus or menagerie, for each day or a part of a day; forty dollars, and for each side-show to a circus or menagerie, ten dollars.

Sec. 5. On all itinerant companies or persons, who exhibit for amusement or the public, otherwise than is mentioned in the preceeding sections, five dollars for each exhibition. Exhibitions given without charge for admission, and when one-half gross receipts are given to charitable objects, shall be exempt.

Sec. 6. On all gift enterprises, or any person or establishment offering any article for sale, and proposing to present purchasers with any gift or prize as an inducement to purchase, one per cent. upon the gross receipts. And on any lottery, whether known as a Beneficial Association or otherwise, $500, and 5 per cent. on gross receipts to be paid to the State Treasurer. This tax shall not be construed as a license, or to relieve such persons or establishments from any penalties incurred by a violation of the law.

Sec. 7. Every agency of a bank, incorporated out of the State, one hundred dollars to be paid to the State Treasurer.

Sec. 8. The tax on billiard saloons shall be twenty dollars on each table. Every place where a billiard table is kept for hire shall be considered a billiard saloon within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 9. On every bowling alley, or alley of like kind, or bowling saloon, bagatelle table, stand or place for any other game or play, with or without a name, unless such alley, stand, place or game is kept for private amusement or exercise alone, and not prohibited by law, there shall be a license tax of twenty dollars.

Sec. 10. Every dealer in spirituous, vinous liquors, porter, lager beer, or other malt liquors, shall pay a tax of five per cent. on the amount of purchase, and every agent who offers liquors for sale, shall pay this tax on the value of all liquors of any description sold by him.

Sec. 11. Every licensed retailer of spirituous liquors, wines or cordials, twenty five dollars for one year. Every retailer of malt liquors only, shall pay fifteen dollars. The tax in this section shall be in addition to the tax imposed on purchases of liquors in this schedule, and every person who buys and sells such liquors in quantities less than one quart shall, within the meaning of this act, be a retail dealer.

Sec. 12. Every merchant, jeweler, grocer, druggist and every other trader, who as principal or agent carries on the business of buying or selling goods, wares or merchandise of whatever name or description except the products or manufactures of this State, one-eighth of one per cent. on the total amount of his purchases in or out of the State for cash or on credit: *Provided*, That no retail merchant shall be required to pay any tax on any purchase made from wholesale merchants residing in the State; and it shall be the duty of the sheriff to demand that every merchant, or other person required to list his purchases, who may do business in his county, shall pay taxes on the same as the law requires, said taxes to be collected by the sheriff on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, on the purchases for the preceding quarter. The sheriff shall have power to require the merchant making such statement to submit his books to examination by the sheriff, and every merchant refusing on demand to submit his books to such examination, shall be liable to a penalty to the State of two hundred dollars, to be prosecuted by the sheriff and recovered in any court having jurisdiction of the case. It shall further be the duty of the sheriff to bring suit against every merchant refusing as aforesaid, in the Superior Court of the county, as may be prescribed for special proceedings, to the end of obtaining such examination and compelling payment of the proper tax.

Sec 13. On the net receipts of hotels, boarding houses, (except those used for educational purposes and as private boarding houses,) restaurants and eating houses, the tax shall be one per cent.

Sec. 14. The tax on public ferries, toll bridges and gates across highways, one per cent. on net receipts.

Sec. 15. Every money or exchange, bond or note broker, private banker, or agent of a foreign broker or banker, in addition to the *ad valorem* tax on their capital invested, or the tax on their net income, shall pay, if employing a capital of twenty thousand dollars, a license tax of one hundred dollars: if a capital of less than twenty thousand dollars, and not less than ten thousand dollars, fifty dollars; and if a capital of ten thousand dollars or less, a tax of twenty-five dollars; and also ten dollars additional for each county in which they have an agency, the tax to be paid to the Public Treasurer, the license to be given by the Auditor.

Sec. 16. Every person who, for himself or as agent for another, sells riding vehicles not manufactured within the State, shall pay two per cent. on his sales.

Sec. 17. Every auctioneer on all goods, wares or merchandise, sold by himself or agent, whether by ascending or descending bids, or at public outcry, shall pay one per cent. on the gross amount of his sales, subject to all the regulations and exemptions set forth in teath chapter of the revised code, entitled "Auctions and Auctioneers;" but this shall not apply to tobacco warehousemen who shall pay a license of thirty-five dollars a year. Nor to persons who keep a warehouse exclusively for the sale of cotton where all who wish may exhibit cotton for sale, but the person keeping such warehouse shall pay a license tax of fifty dollars.

Sec. 18. Every commission merchant shall pay a tax of one-eighth of one per cent. on his sales as commission merchant, of all articles not the growth or manufacture of this State; Provided, That when spirituous, vinous or malt liquors are sold by commission merchants, they shall pay a tax of five per cent. on their sales of such liquors.

Sec. 19. Every person whose occupation or business is to keep horses or vehicles for hire or to let, shall pay a tax of two dollars for every horse for that purpose, at any time during the year, to be collected by the sheriff quarterly; Provided, That this section shall not apply to draymen.

Sec. 20. Every itinerant dentist, medical practitioner, portrait or miniature painter, daguerrean artists and other persons taking likenesses of the human face, ten dollars for each county in which he carries on his business; Provided, That such person as shall furnish satisfactory evidence to the sheriff of the county in which he proposes to practice, that he is a resident of the State, and has listed his income as required by law, shall be exempt from the tax imposed in this paragraph.

Sec. 21. Every person that peddles goods, wares or merchandise, either by land or water, or any drugs, nostrums or medicines, whether such person shall travel on foot or with a conveyance or otherwise, except manufacturers or their agents, selling by sample, shall have obtained from the commissioners an order to the sheriff to grant him peddler's license, to expire at the end of six months from its date, and the sheriff, on production of a copy of such order certified by the clerk of said commissioners, shall grant such license for his county on receipt of ten dollars tax, to-wit: 1st. That not more than one person shall peddle under the license. 2d, That nothing in this section contained hall prevent any person freely selling live stock, vegetables, fruit, oysters, fish, books, charts, maps, printed music, or the articles of his own growth or manufacture within this State. 3d, That nothing herein contained shall release peddlers from paying the tax imposed in this act, or persons who deal in the same species of merchandise, which tax shall be collected or received in the same manner as is the case of other merchants and traders.

Sec. 22. Every itinerant who deals in or puts up lightning rods, five dollars for each county in which he carries on business.

Sec. 23. Every company of gipsies or strolling companies of persons who make a support by pretending to tell fortunes or begging, fifty dollars in each county in which they offer to practice any of their craft, recoverable out of any property belonging to any one of the company, but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to exempt them from indictment or penalties imposed by law.

Sec. 24. Every drummer, or travelling agent of any person who shall sell any spirituous liquors, vinous or malt liquors, goods, wares or merchandise, by sample or otherwise, whether delivered or to be delivered, except agricultural implements and fruit trees, and articles of his own growth or manufacture shall, before making any such sale, obtain a license to sell one year from the public treasurer, by paying said treasurer an annual tax of fifty dollars, but shall not be liable to be taxed in any county because of his sales. Any person violating the provisions of this paragraph shall be deemed guilty of a petty misdemeanor, and upon conviction before any magistrate, shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars or imprisoned not exceeding one month, and shall forfeit and pay besides two hundred dollars to the sheriff, to be collected by distress or otherwise, one-half of which shall be accounted for as other taxes, the other half to the use of the informer and the sheriff equally.

Sec. 25. The chief officers of banks, including Saving's Banks and private bankers, shall, in April and October of each year, certify on oath the amount of dividends or profits which have been earned, and shall pay on such dividends five per cent. to the public treasurer; and such insurance companies as are incorporated by this State shall, in April and October of each year, certify on oath the amount of dividends and profits which have been earned, and shall pay on such dividends two per cent. On failure to comply with the provision of this section, said banks, companies or persons shall pay as taxes one thousand dollars, to be collected by the treasurer of the State.

Sec. 26. Every insurance company not incorporated in this State, doing business therein, shall pay an annual tax of one per cent. to the treasurer of the State, upon the gross receipts derived from the premiums charged for insurance obtained therein, unless the company shall exhibit to the Governor, auditor and treasurer a sworn statement of investments in real property situate in this State, loans secured by mortgage to the citizens of the State of an amount equal to one-half of such gross receipts, when the tax shall be one-half of one per cent., said tax to be paid quarterly, viz: on the first days of April, July, October and January in each year. Each general agent shall be required on the above named days to make a statement to the treasurer, under oath, that the amount by him returned is a full and correct statement of such quarter. On failure to comply with the provisions of this section, every such company shall pay as a tax two thousand dollars, and the principal agent shall be liable therefor. Every such company shall be required to appoint a general agent, who shall obtain a license from the treasurer before transacting any business therein and before such license is granted, the applicant shall show to the treasurer his appointment as general agent, under seal of the company, and thereupon the license shall be granted by the payment of one hundred dollars, and such license shall be renewed annually by the payment of said sum. And it shall be the duty of said general agent to furnish each of his sub-agents with a commission authorizing him to do business. And any one found soliciting insurances without such commission, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not less than one thousand dollars and imprisoned not less than ninety days. The agent affecting insurance shall, on the first days of April, July, October and January, make returns to the sheriff of the county in which the insurance is affected, of all the business done by him during the preceding quarter in said county, and shall pay to him the county tax assessed on such business; the general agent shall also, on the first days of April, July, October and January, make return to the sheriff of each county of the amount of gross receipts for premiums received from such county for such quarter. It shall further be required of the general agent or his local agent, to pay to the sheriff of each county the county tax assessed upon the gross receipts of premiums collected in such county, at the time and in the manner as required by the State, and no municipal corporation shall be allowed to add any additional tax: Provided, That no county or corporation shall be allowed to tax insurance agents for license. On failure to make returns, or to pay as aforesaid, said agent shall pay twenty-five dollars for each policy effected or negotiated by him in such county.

Sec. 27. No person shall follow any of the trades or professions taxed by this act, or in any other act, imposing taxes on trades, and professions and franchises, without first obtaining a license from the sheriff of the county in which the trade or the profession is to be followed, or the franchise enjoyed, or the Treasurer of the State when the Treasurer is required to grant licenses. Such license shall give to the person obtaining it the right to practice the trade or profession, or to enjoy the franchise therein specified, in the county of the sheriff by whom it is issued, and in no other, unless the law imposing the tax shall otherwise direct, from its date to the following first day of April; Provided, That nothing in this section shall apply to licensed practicing physicians, lawyers or dentists.

Sec. 28. The form of the license shall be in substance as follows:

Received this day of 18 , of dollars, of which dollars is the tax to State of North Carolina, and dollars is the tax to the county of , for his license to practice the trade (or profession) of until the first day of April next.

Signed,

A B
Sheriff of County.

(Countersigned.)
C D
Register of Deeds for County.

Sec. 29. Any person proposing to follow any taxed trade or profession may take out a license in advance of the time when he proposes to begin such trade or profession, in advance of the expiration of a license already held by him. In such case the license shall be truly dated, and shall specify the time at which it shall begin to be of force, as well as the time when it shall expire, which shall always be on the first days of January, April, July or October.

Sec. 30. No license issued by the sheriff shall be valid until the same shall have been exhibited to and countersigned by the register of deeds of the county, who shall receive for the services imposed on him by this act in reference to licenses, a fee of twenty-five cents from every person licensed.

Sec. 31. The register of deeds shall keep a book, in which he shall record the name of the person licensed, the trade or profession to be followed, or the franchise to be enjoyed, the date at which it begins to run and the amount of the tax, and he shall, on the third Monday in January, April, July and October, send a certified copy of such record for the quarter last preceding, to the Auditor of the State, who shall charge the sheriff with the amount so appearing due. If any register shall fail to perform the duty hereby imposed on him, he shall forfeit to the State a penalty of two hundred dollars, to be recovered of him and the sureties to his official bond, on motion in the superior court for the county of Wake; and on such motion a certified copy of his official bond and the certificate of the Auditor of the State, setting forth the failure to make the report required, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the breach of the bond, and judgment in the absence of any sufficient defence.

Sec. 32. Every person who shall practice any trade or profession, or use any franchise taxed by the law of North Carolina, without first having paid the tax and obtained a license as herein required, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall also forfeit and pay to the State a penalty not to exceed twenty dollars, at the discretion of the court, and in default of the payment of such fine, he may be imprisoned for not more than one month, at the discretion of the court, for every day on which he shall practice such trade or profession, or use such franchise; which penalty the sheriff of the county in which it has occurred shall cause to be recorded before any justice of the peace of the county.

Sec. 33. The sheriff shall immediately report to the register of deeds all sums recovered by him as penalties under this act, and the register shall add three-fourths of each penalty recovered to the record of licenses required to be kept by him; the other fourth the sheriff may obtain.

SCHEDULE C.

The taxes embraced in Schedule C, shall be listed and as paid especially therein directed, and shall be for the privilege of carrying on the business or performing the act named:

Sec. 1. Every express company shall make return to the public treasurer on or before the first Monday in January, April, July and October of each year, of the entire gross earnings and receipts of such company within the State of North Carolina during

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1872.

THOMAS BRAGG.

Those who have known the precarious condition of his health for a year past, will hardly be surprised to learn of the death of North Carolina's distinguished son, THOMAS BRAGG. A special telegram announces that he died at his residence in Raleigh at forty-five minutes past two o'clock Monday morning, and was buried yesterday afternoon at half past three.

Governor BRAGG was a native of Warren county, and the second of three brothers, all of whom have filled important positions in the country. Hon. JOHN BRAGG, after representing Warren county in the Legislature for four years, removed to Mobile, Alabama, where he was elected Judge of the Superior Court. General BRAXTON BRAGG, his younger brother, distinguished himself in the Mexican war, saving, with his artillery, the battle of Buena Vista. He was also one of the Commanding Generals of the Confederate army, and enjoyed in an eminent degree the confidence of President DAVIS.

Governor BRAGG entered public life in 1812 as a member of the House of Commons from Northampton. In 1850 he was elected a member of the Board of Public Improvements. Receiving the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1854, he was elected over his opponent, Hon. ALFRED DOCKERY, after one of the most exciting canvasses which had ever taken place in the State. He was renominated in 1856, defeating Hon. JOHN A. GILMER.

At the close of his term of office in 1858, he was elected to the United States Senate, which position he resigned upon the secession of North Carolina in 1861.

Governor BRAGG devoted his time and great talents in aid of the cause in which his people had cast their fortunes. He was first upon the staff of Governor CLARK during the earlier months of the war between the States, and in 1862 succeeded Mr. BENJAMIN as Attorney General of the Confederate States, that gentleman having been transferred to the War Department upon the resignation of Judge WALKER, of Alabama.

Governor BRAGG remained in the Cabinet less than a year, and was succeeded by Governor WATTS, of Alabama, who in turn was succeeded by the Hon. GEORGE DAVIS, of this city.

Upon retiring from the Cabinet of President DAVIS, Governor BRAGG devoted himself to the welfare and ultimate success of his struggling people.

After the close of the war he resumed the practice of the law, and was regarded as the head of his profession in the State. He has, during this time, avoided all active participation in the political contests through which our people have passed, accepting, without protest, the civil disabilities, which the conquerors have established. Only once, and then as a candidate for the Convention in 1871, was he voted for, but the condition of his health prevented his personal participation in the canvass. As the Chairman of the Conservative Executive Committee, his efforts have been freely given to his people, and much of our success in 1870 was due to his wise and prudent councils.

In the death of Governor BRAGG North Carolina has sustained, in this particular crisis, a very great loss. He was looked to, more than any other man, to give direction to her political contests, and enjoyed, more than any other citizen, the confidence of her people. Surrounded, as he was, by corruptions and profligacies which have cast their damning shadow over the State, and professionally connected with many of the important suits which have grown out of them, he passed through them all unscathed and purified by the fire which destroyed so many. The disease which was slowly but surely destroying his physical strength, spent its force in vain upon his mental vigor. His last great effort, in the Holden Impeachment, was probably the ablest of his life. It will remain a fitting monument to his great abilities and to his devotion to the liberties and welfare of his people.

He dies mourned by the good people of the entire State.

The Constitutional Amendments—Interesting Scene in the House—Speaker Jarvis—Passage of the Bill on its Second Reading—Great Enthusiasm.

We publish the following interesting extracts from a letter from Raleigh to the Editor:

It was mid-day when I reached the House of Representatives. On entering I was agreeably surprised at the fine appearance of the hall. The spacious chamber, the elevated dome, the sparkling chandeliers, the large but symmetrical columns supporting the galleries and the arches overhead, combined to invest the picture with the elements of grandeur, and to inspire me with sentiments of reverence.

Immediately in front of me stood the rostrum of the Speaker, half encircled by the desks of the clerks and the reporters. Against the wall, overlooking this sanctum of the legislative hall, hangs a splendid, full-length painting of the American Rebel, but pure patriot, George Washington, of whom a Virginia Lee once wrote, "First in War, First in Peace, and First in the Hearts of his Countrymen."

The scene that presented itself was unusually impressive. The lobbies of the House were well filled. The members were seated; silence reigned—save one voice, one voice, that in earnest tones was pleading that the people of North Carolina might be relieved of those burdens that now press them down so heavily. It was Speaker Jarvis, who had taken the floor and in behalf of the People's party was closing the debate on *the bill to alter the Constitution of North Carolina.* His clear statements, his reasoning, his soft pleading, his noble carriage, his manly sentiments, couched in conciliatory but fervid and patriotic language, and enforced by his peculiar gestures, enchained all eyes upon him and made him for the moment the central figure of the scene.

At length he concludes his masterly effort, and while stillness yet pervades the Hall, he passes up the aisle, supporting his shattered arm with his left hand, and resumes the chair.

Heaton, a white Republican, now gains the floor and endeavors to dispel the influences of Jarvis' speech. He talks loud and fast. Words of bitterness roll from him in quick succession. He appeals to party passions. He attempts to fire anew the hearts of the colored members. In thunder tones he denounces those who would alter a constitution once accepted by Congress. He seeks to arouse the prejudices of race, and to entail upon the people irrevocably the harsh terms of the existing constitution. He continues his bitter denunciation and unguarded language till notified that his time has expired, and then, after a last appeal, takes his seat.

And now the Speaker rises to announce the question of the passage of the bill upon its second reading. The end approaches. Three days have been spent in discussing the measure—in proposing amendments—in urging objections—in expressing apprehensions. But the particular champions of the bill have yielded to no suggestions—have heeded no counsel. They have stood firm by their own work, and have preserved their bill unchanged. And now—will it pass? The question is momentous. The decision will affect the people for weal or woe! Pulses beat fast. The excitement of the moment is intense. The chances are against its passage. Strudwick is to vote "no," if necessary—to secure a reconsideration—a modification—another trial—should the bill fail at this reading.

Around the Hall stand patriots with hearts full of love for their people—all absorbed in the issue now to be decided. That rotund form leaning over the brave Col. McAllister, of Alamance, is John Graham, now in the prime of life and the height of usefulness, and well-known as a leading Senator in all measures affecting the financial affairs of the State. Near him, supported on his cane, for an unfortunate bullet has sadly injured him, stands in silent interest, pale but thoughtful, the distinguished Gilmer. Stan Jones, the eloquent and fearless Senator from the classic hills of Mecklenburg, adds another to the group. In fact here and there, on the floor and in the lobbies, cluster many of the leading spirits of the day, unwittingly lending to the scene additional interest by their presence.

Members at their seats have their pencils carefully tallying the votes as each name is called. Countenances usually bright and full of animation, are now wrapt in serious thought. Apprehensions are visible in the earnest faces that meet my gaze in every part of the hall. The moment is one of fearful anxiety. Conservatives vote solidly for the bill, but some of that party are absent, and the bill cannot pass without aid from the other side. Will it be given? Will the emancipation of the people from the thraldom of their burdensome constitution be defeated because no Republican will give them relief? The vote progresses. The Radicals have thus far voted "no." The name of Cawthorn is called: he is the colored member from Warren. He rises to explain his vote. Every ear listens. Every heart beats loud. Will he dare afford relief to his people? Yes; *he votes aye, not committing himself to vote for the bill on its third reading.* The bill is saved. An oppression I felt about my chest was relieved. I joined my voice with the applause of the patriot members. Cheer after cheer resounds through the chamber. At length order is restored. Men breathe freer. Joy illuminates the faces of the Representatives of the People! Hope, happiness, beam from their eyes, and dread suspense gives way to pleasurable emotions!!

Subsequently other Republicans followed the example of Cawthorn, and the bill received three more votes than was necessary for its passage.

Captain Ashe's Speech.

We call attention of our readers to the speech of Captain ASHE, delivered in the House of Representatives in a recent debate on a bill concerning the public debt. The speech was evidently carefully prepared, and well considered before its delivery, and contains much useful matter.

The question of the public debt, and the best mode of accomplishing its ultimate liquidation in one shape or another, presents possibly more difficulties and embarrassments than any that has or ever will come before our people. To pay now or in full is utterly impossible. Repudiation, at least beyond the point to which our necessities drive us, is also impossible for an honest people. It may be possible, however, to find some middle ground upon which the State and her creditors can meet and compromise and harmonize their conflicting interests.

The astonishing reduction of expenditures brought about by transferring in part only, the administration of the State government from Radical to Conservative hands, gives earnest that the assets of the State will no longer be squandered, but that they will be carefully husbanded and applied to legitimate purposes. With this assurance our creditors can well afford to come to terms with the State, and make a fair, reasonable compromise of the debt, both as to the amount that shall be paid, and as to the time in which it shall be done. In this view, as well as for the purpose of showing our own people that their financial condition was not utterly hopeless, Mr. ASHE made a good point in presenting in a tabular form a comparative statement of expenses under Radical and under Conservative rule.

We do not propose to commit ourselves to the exclusive support of any particular bill. We take it that Mr. ASHE, like ourselves, is not wedded to any particular scheme, but that he will be satisfied with any that will relieve us from our difficulties.

We thank him for the labor and intelligence he has applied to this difficult and complicated subject, and for the valuable information he embraces in his speech. Hardly second in importance to the proposed constitutional amendments, will be the tabulated statement, from official sources, of the comparative expenses under Conservative and Radical control of the Legislature, in the approaching contest in this State. We are certain that few of our people were aware of the very great decrease in the expenses of the State government, which our partial victory in August, 1870, brought about. Mr. ASHE presents the figures in a convenient form, and they will prove very valuable to those who intend to take an active part in the next canvass. This table should be in the hands of every tax-payer in the State, so that he may calculate for himself what advantages will accrue to our people by the total defeat of the corrupt party which has nearly ruined the State, especially if the fundamental law shall be so amended as to permit many reforms to be introduced, which is now impossible.

The Constitutional Amendments.

The passage of the bill proposing amendments to the Constitution by three-fifths of the whole number of members of both Houses, virtually opens the campaign in this State. Party platforms will be adopted from this stand-point. The fact that the Radicals in the Senate voted solidly against the bill, and with three or four exceptions, did the same in the House, will make the proposed amendments a party question.—The Radical candidate for Governor is committed in advance against these amendments. The platform must be in accordance with the record the party leaders have made in the Legislature.

Almost every prominent Radical in the State, and all their papers committed themselves in favor of constitutional reform during the last canvass. But when the issue was presented they proved false to their professions. It was not merely the manner by which it was proposed to amend the Constitution that they objected to, but they were really opposed to any substantial amendment. The substitutes proposed in either House were the merest excuses offered to make good promises to constituents. They really amounted to nothing.—With the exception of the clause in regard to the prompt payment of the interest on the public debt, there was no amendment proposed by the Radicals which would afford the least relief to the people. They were unwilling to reduce the number of officers, however worthless. They were unwilling to give up any of the emoluments of office, however burdensome to the people.

But their opposition was unavailing in preventing the voters in August next, from passing in judgment upon the merits of the proposed amendments. These amendments, of course, will not be voted for directly at that time, but in electing members of the Legislature, the question will be decided. Two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of the next General Assembly must agree to these amendments before they are submitted to the people for their ratification. Upon this question, then, let us join issue with our opponents.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

We are glad to learn that a contract for the completion of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad between Wadesborough and Charlotte has been made with Mr. Robert Harvey, the former and very able contractor, upon very favorable terms, provided the bill now pending in the House of Representatives (it having passed the Senate) becomes a law. This act will enable the company to make a new issue of bonds, and to use its capital stock to raise the means to complete the work.

We sincerely hope that this bill will pass. Petitions numerously signed by the business men and tax-payers of this city and Charlotte have been sent to the Legislature asking for its passage. The completion of this great railroad will do more for North Carolina than any other which has ever been projected. It will develop a rich country. Its whole length will be within the limits of this State. It will transport North Carolina produce to the markets of the world through North Carolina ports. It will build up towns and villages along its entire length. It will add very greatly to the taxable property and population of the State.

If the bill should fail to pass, the State will most assuredly lose all its interest in the road, as it must, without this help, inevitably pass into the hands of the Bondholders by a foreclosure of the mortgage.

The University.

Last week we published and called attention editorially to the meeting of the Alumni of the University, to be held in Raleigh on the first day of February. We desire again to call attention to the proposed meeting.

If for nothing else, the Radical party of this State should be driven from power for the destruction of the educational interests of North Carolina, especially for the overthrow—temporary, it is to be hoped—of the University. It is fashionable to place the loss to the State and to the South, of the University of North Carolina, at the doors of those who "plunged this country into war." Without debating the question of responsibility for the inauguration of the war, there was no more reason, less in fact, why our University should have gone down, than that the Universities of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi should have done so. It was established upon a firmer basis than all of these, except, possibly, the University of Virginia, and it had an attendance of students greater than any of them. Its debt, at the close of the war, and incident thereto, was a *bagatelle* compared to its property and its possible resources. It had a stronger hold upon the affections of the people of North Carolina and of the entire South, than any institution of learning in the country.

When North Carolina passed into the hands of the "loyalists," native and foreign, white and black, Holden and his fellow-conspirators determined to *purify* the fountain head. Our children should be educated in the morals and politics of Ashley, Abbott, Laffin and Littlefield. A Faculty was selected with this view, without regard to their moral or literary qualifications. Modern loyalty and not scholarly attainments nor moral character, nor indeed, ordinary decency, was the standard by which these positions were filled. It was a good scheme for the party, but a fatal one for the University. Even the sons of leading Trustees were sent beyond the limits of the State to be educated. What was once a University dwindled down to a third-rate, old-field school, and then its chapel and recitation rooms and dormitories became the resort of owls. The college bell ceased to ring, and in nothing except in the payment of the salaries of the "Professors" did the institution have an existence.

It is now thought that something may be done for the University. The Governor seems to be impressed with its importance and his own responsibility in the matter. He has secured the co-operation of the Trustees. The Superintendent of Education, himself a graduate of the University, is understood to be enthusiastically in favor of some movement looking to the reorganization of that institution. Whether we are indebted to Governor Caldwell or to Mr. McIver, or to both, for the new interest in behalf of the University, we know not, but we honor the heart and purpose of the man who wishes and will labor to rebuild it. He will have the cordial co-operation of the people of this section of the State.

The call emanating from distinguished Alumni of the University in the centre and Western portions of the State will find a responsive echo in the hearts of her sons in the East. We appeal directly to them to send delegates to Raleigh to represent them in the meeting. In New Hanover we ask Hon. HUGH WADDELL, WILLIAM A. WRIGHT, Hon. GEORGE DAVIS, R. H. COWAN, ROBERT STRANGE, Dr. A. J. DEROSSET, JOHN L. HOLMES, T. C. MCILHENNY, A. R. BLACK, D. G. WORTH, Hon. O. P. MEARES, DUBRUTZ CUTLAR, and the many other graduates of Chapel Hill in this city and county to meet together, without delay, and secure a solid representation of their number in the proposed meeting. And what we advise for New Hanover will apply to every county in Eastern North Carolina. Her sons are scattered broad-cast over the State. If there be an opportunity for the reorganization of the University let it not fail through the neglect of her graduates. Unless there be some concert of action we fear there will not be such a representation in Raleigh as will give the movement the impetus and character necessary to surmount the difficulties in the way of ultimate success.

Resignation of Governor Vance.

It will be seen by our special telegram from Raleigh, that Governor VANCE has resigned as United States Senator.

The election of his successor will take place on Tuesday, 30th inst, the day preceding the adjournment of the Legislature. The Act of Congress regulating the election of Senators provides that vacancies shall be filled on the Second Tuesday after the notification of the occurrence of the vacancy.

There are some complications connected with this matter, but we believe that should the Legislature select some gentleman not under disqualification, he will be admitted to his seat.

The University.

We direct attention to the proceedings of the Board of Trustees of the University, and the call for a meeting of the Alumni of that Institution, in Raleigh, on the first day of February next. This is an important step in the right direction. It is in the power of the Alumni of the University to place the College once more upon a sure and safe footing.

We hope all those who can will attend the proposed meeting. We look forward to it with great interest.

Mr. Nutt's Report.

We cheerfully yield all of our editorial space to the publication, to-day, of the full and extensive report made by the Committee from the Chamber of Commerce on the River and Bar Improvements, through their Chairman, Mr. H. Nutt. This report not only embraces the leading points of those heretofore made by the Committee, but it gives a brief and carefully prepared synopsis of the history of our river. It is well worthy of a careful preservation.

Funeral of Governor Bragg.

Thomas Bragg was born at Warrenton, Warren county, North Carolina, November 9, 1810, and died at his residence in Raleigh on Sunday morning, January 21, 1872, aged 61 years, 2 months and 12 days.

The funeral of Governor Bragg took place yesterday from his late residence.—The funeral ceremonies were performed at Christ's Church by Rev. Dr. Mason, and the distinguished dead was followed to his grave in the beautiful Oakdale Cemetery by a large concourse of the citizens of Raleigh.

The Executive and various State offices were closed, the Supreme Court, Senate and House of Representatives adjourned that members might participate in the funeral obsequies of the distinguished North Carolinian.

The funeral procession marched in the following order from the late residence of the deceased:

Pall Bearers.
Hearse.
Family and Friends.
Executive and State Officers.
Judges of the Supreme Court.
Members of the Bar.
Senate and House of Representatives.
Rescue Fire Company.
Citizens.

Throughout the sad exercises the strictest propriety was observed, and the business places of the city were closed.

In the procession no ostentatious display was attempted. There was in fact no premeditated or published arrangement as to the order of procession. The Executive, Judiciary, Senate and House of Representatives, members of the Bar, clerks of departments, and citizens arranged themselves under the inspiration of their respect for the noble dead, and their action was the simple tribute of a sorrowful people for a lamented fellow-citizen.

The pall bearers were: Hon. W. H. Battle, B. F. Moore, Esq., Hon. A. S. Merrimon, Geo. V. Strong, Gen. W. R. Cox, Rufus H. Page, P. A. Wiley, Esq., Pulaski Cowper.

Thus has passed away one of North Carolina's noblest sons, a gentleman who stood foremost in all the walks of private, professional and official life. He had occupied the first places within the gift of his people, and he had filled them all to the credit of himself and with honor to his State and people. He sprung from the people, was peculiarly of the people. He had stood by them in the preservation and defence of their rights and liberties from the earliest dawn of his manhood, and he was most appropriately their friend, for he was emphatically their friend."

We refer to our Legislative proceedings for tributes to his worth.

But words are inexpressive of the merits of a man like Thomas Bragg, and we leave it to the entire people of North Carolina whose hero, statesman and friend he was, to embalm his memory in their hearts, and living in their lives the example that made his great, render like tribute to the virtues and abilities of this great and good man now gone from us.—*Raleigh Carolinian.*

LOWREY AGAIN.

The Outlaws on the War Path—Outrage at Moss Neck—Two Ladies Shot—Another Radical Victory.

Henry Berry Lowrey and his gang of murderous outlaws have, it seems, gone on the war path again. By passengers on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, arrived here yesterday, we learn that Lowrey and his gang went to the residence of Mr. W. C. McNeil, near Moss Neck, on Sunday evening, about 8 o'clock, for the purpose, it is thought, of supplying themselves with provisions. Mr. McNeil heard a noise in his yard and stepped out on the piazza, when he was ordered to return into the house, with the information that Lowrey was there. He did re-enter the house but very shortly appeared again with his gun in his hand, and followed by his wife and daughter, the latter a young lady of about 14 years of age, who were endeavoring to dissuade him from going out to meet the outlaws. While they were all upon the piazza the gang fired upon them, wounding Mrs. McNeil in the right thigh and her daughter in the left shoulder, the latter being very severely injured. Mr. McNeil escaped unhurt, but the clothes of the ladies were riddled with balls. Miss McNeil, at the latest accounts, yesterday, was in a very critical condition.

This outrage upon two defenceless ladies should arouse the entire country as one man, and no stone should be allowed to rest unturned until every outlaw in the county is captured and hung. It is a shame upon the civilization of not only our own State, but of the entire country, that these outlaws should be allowed to escape the law. Yet, so it is, and while squads of United States troops are playing lackeys to a Russian prince in the West, and a naval squadron is retained as a guard of honor to the boy, Fred Grant, the best citizens, both male and female, of an entire county, are being butchered, in cold blood, by a gang of bloodthirsty outlaws. Were the people of Robeson county wealthy enough to present our greedy President with a valuable corner lot in Philadelphia, or a palace in New York, they might then expect more favor at his hands.

Resolutions Adopted by the Board of Trustees of the University, Jan. 9, 1872.

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of three, who shall—

1st. Ascertain and report the amount of each debt of the University, to whom due, and upon what terms it may be compromised.

2d. Ascertain and report the kind, the condition, and the place of all the property and funds of the University.

3d. Said committee are authorized and requested to confer with the Alumni of the University and ascertain and report upon what terms and to what extent they may be induced to come to the relief and support of the University.

His Excellency Tod R. Caldwell, appointed Alexander McIver, W. B. Rodman and R. F. Lehman, pursuant to the above resolution.

We, the undersigned, respectfully request a general meeting of the Alumni of the University on Thursday, the first day of February next, in the city of Raleigh, for the purpose of re-organizing the Alumni Association, and responding to the foregoing resolution:

W A Graham,	Will H Battle,
D M Barringer,	R R Pearson,
Thomas S Ashe,	C M T McCauley,
S F Phillips,	Robert Dick,
Thomas Little,	Kemp P Battle,
R H Battle,	B F Moore,
W J Kerr,	Alexander McIver,
W B Rodman,	Jon'a W Graham,
J A Gilmer,	James A Graham,
H C Jones,	Thos A McNeill,
L R Waddell,	James F Taylor.

Raleigh Sentinel.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 20.

Mr. Merrimon introduced a bill in relation to the convicts in the Penitentiary.—[Proposes to hire out the convicts.] Referred.

On motion of Mr. Robbins, of Davidson, the rules were suspended and the bill in regard to burned records passed its final reading.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, introduced a bill granting amnesty and pardon to all members of secret societies for offences committed prior to April 20, 1871. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

RE-DISTRICTING THE STATE.

Mr. Latham, from the committee on this subject, submitted the following report on senatorial representation:

REPORT OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE RE-APPORTIONMENT OF THE STATE.

The Joint Select Committee on the re-apportionment of the State have had under consideration that part of the subject relating to representation in the Senate, and beg leave to report the accompanying bill and ask its passage.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. C. LATHAM,
Chairman of Committee.

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT CONCERNING REPRESENTATION IN THE SENATE.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact: That until a new apportionment of the State shall be had in accordance with the Constitution and laws of North Carolina, the Senate shall be composed of members elected from districts constituted as follows:

1st District—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan and Perquimans shall elect two Senators.

2nd District—Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Dare, Beaufort and Hyde, shall elect two Senators.

3d District—Northampton and Bertie shall elect one Senator.

4th District—Halifax shall elect one Senator.

5th District—Edgecombe shall elect one Senator.

6th District—Wilson and Pitt shall elect two Senators.

7th District—Nash and Franklin shall elect one Senator.

8th District—Craven shall elect one Senator.

9th District—Jones, Onslow and Carteret shall elect one Senator.

10th District—Duplin and Lenoir shall elect one Senator.

11th District—Greene, Wayne and Sampson, shall elect two Senators.

12th District—New Hanover shall elect one Senator.

13th District—Brunswick and Bladen shall elect one Senator.

14th District—Columbus and Robeson shall elect one Senator.

15th District—Cumberland and Harnett shall elect one Senator.

16th District—Johnston shall elect one Senator.

17th District—Wake shall elect one Senator.

18th District—Warren shall elect one Senator.

19th District—Granville shall elect one Senator.

20th District—Person, Caswell and Alamance shall elect two Senators.

21st District—Chatham shall elect one Senator.

22d District—Orange shall elect one Senator.

23d District—Rockingham and Guilford shall elect two Senators.

24th District—Randolph and Moore shall elect two Senators.

25th District—Richmond and Montgomery shall elect one Senator.

26th District—Anson and Union shall elect one Senator.

27th District—Cabarrus and Stanly shall elect one Senator.

28th District—Mecklenburg shall elect one Senator.

29th District—Rowan and Davie shall elect one Senator.

30th District—Davidson shall elect one Senator.

31st District—Stokes and Forsythe shall elect one Senator.

32d District—Surry and Yadkin shall elect one Senator.

33d District—Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander shall elect two Senators.

34th District—Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga, shall elect one Senator.

35th District—Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Macon and Yancey, shall elect two Senators.

36th District—Catawba and Lincoln shall elect one Senator.

37th District—Gaston, Cleaveland, Rutherford and Polk shall elect two Senators.

38th District—Buncombe and Madison shall elect one Senator.

39th District—Haywood, Henderson and Transylvania shall elect one Senator.

40th District—Jackson, Swain, Macon, Cherokee and Clay shall elect one Senator.

Sec. 2. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

The bill was ordered to be printed and made the special order for Tuesday next.

The bill to enable the commissioners of Brunswick to issue bonds, passed its third reading.

Mr. Gilmer introduced a bill to repeal an act passed at the present session, ratified 15th January inst., entitled an act supplementary to an act to amend an act to incorporate the N. W. N. C. R. R. Co. Under a suspension of the rules the bill passed its several readings.

Mr. Jones presented the resignation of Gov. Vance, and his credentials as Senator of the United States. Mr. Jones, in justice to Gov. Vance, said the resignation had been in his hands since the 20th of December, with instructions to present it as soon as adjournment of the General Assembly was definitely agreed to. To-day he was instructed by Gov. Vance to present it.

The communication is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20, 1872.

To the Honorable the
General Assembly of N. Carolina:

I have the honor to return herewith the certificate of election to the Senate of the United States, and to resign into your hands the position which you did me the great honor to confer upon me one year ago.

I beg to render my sincere thanks to each one of you as the representatives of the people to whom I owe so much, for your distinguished preference, and to assure you that I regret my inability to secure the position chiefly because it deprives me of the opportunity of proving by faithful serving of my native State, the earnest desire I feel to deserve this great confidence.—With general and individual assurances of respect and regard.

I am, gentlemen, very sincerely,
Your obliged fellow-citizen,
ZEBULON B. VANCE.

Mr. Cowles moved that copies of the same be transmitted to the House of Representatives, and to the Governor. Adopted.

The bill to incorporate the Literary and Dramatic Association of Fayetteville. Also

The bill to incorporate the Murphy Mills Manufacturing Company of Cumberland. Also

The bill to incorporate the Beaver Creek Manufacturing Company of Cumberland.

The bill to facilitate the capture of the outlaws of Robeson county, was taken up. Offers amnesty and pardon to any one of them who will cause the capture of the gang or any member of it, except to Henry Berry Lowry. Passed its second reading.

The resolution regulating the Cape Fear Harbor was adopted.

Also the bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Charlotte Railway Building Company.

The President announced as the Senate branch of the committee to investigate the management of the Penitentiary, Messrs. Latham and Lehman.

The bill to incorporate the Free Love Lodge I. O. O. F., of Wilmington, was indefinitely postponed.

The bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Road Steamer Company.

The bill to incorporate the Wilmington Mutual Insurance Company.

The bill to incorporate the Upper Division of the Yadkin Railroad Company—[providing for a railroad from Salisbury to the Tennessee line]—passed its third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Jan. 20, 1872.

By Mr. Scott: A bill to authorize the commissioners of Onslow county to levy a special tax; referred.

By Mr. Broadfoot: A bill to continue in force the act to authorize the commissioners of Cumberland county to levy a special tax; referred.

The bill to incorporate the Old North State Fire and Marine Insurance Company was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Justice, the bill to aid the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad to complete its road and to extend it to the Tennessee line was taken up.

(The bill provides that the State shall surrender her claims and interest in the corporation so that the bonds may be remortgaged.)

The Finance Committee, to whom the bill was referred, reported unfavorably to its passage.

Mr. Ashe entered into an explanation of the bill and urged its passage.

On motion of Mr. Jordan, the bill was made the special order for Tuesday at 11 a. m.

By Mr. Wilcox: A bill to suppress fraud in grants of land; referred.

On motion of Mr. Maxwell, the bill to change Sampson county from the 4th to the 5th judicial district, was taken up.

Mr. Broadfoot offered a substitute which was adopted, and the bill passed its several readings.

By Mr. Scott: A bill to prevent the sale of liquor within 5 miles of Swansboro', Onslow county; referred.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the bill to amend the act to promote and encourage the planting of oysters and clams, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, the bill to incorporate the Raleigh & Fayetteville Railroad Company was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Ashe, the Senate bill concerning representation in the House of Representatives was taken up. (The bill has been published before.) The bill passed its second reading. The rules were suspended and the bill was put on its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, the bill was postponed until Monday.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 22.

The Senate met at the usual hour, Mr. President Warren in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson, of the city.

A message was received from the House transmitting the following joint resolutions, and asking the concurrence of the Senate:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do resolve, That as an evidence of their respect for the memory of Thomas Bragg, late a Governor of this Commonwealth, they heartily join with adjourning for the day.

They do further resolve, That as a body with their presiding and other officers they will attend the funeral obsequies of the deceased at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, and accompany the remains to the place of burial.

Mr. Jones eulogized the memory of the deceased in appropriate terms, and the resolutions were unanimously concurred in, and then the Senate adjourned till 7½ o'clock p. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1872.

House was called to order at the usual hour.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Grayson, of the House.

Journal of Saturday was read and approved.

Mr. Sparrow rose and said:

MR. SPEAKER: I rise to announce to the Representatives of North Carolina a public calamity. Our people are in affliction. Death, the remorseless destroyer of our race, hath stricken down our best beloved. "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue." Thomas Bragg is dead! The places which knew him here, will henceforth know him no more for ever. Our eyes will never again rest upon his venerated form. Those halls will never again echo to the tread of his footsteps nor to the sound of his once familiar voice. "The silver cord is loosed, the golden bowl is broken, the pitcher has been broken at the fountain, the wheel been broken at the cistern, and the soul of our statesman has returned unto God who gave it." North Carolina hath many sons who are worthy of her pride, but he was the noblest Roman of them all. The public heart throughout our border will respond freely to this sentiment. "None knew him but to love him." He was not one of those who appear greatest at a distance, but his greatness increased upon you the nearer you approached him. He was of the people and reflected lustre upon them, while they in return thrust honors upon him. His ruling passion was love of liberty and hatred to tyrants. He was gifted and learned without parade or ostentation. The severe simplicity of his life and character was their greatest charm. In his profession of the law he had no superior, and in its practice he was the soul of high honor. As Legislator and as Governor of his native State, as Senator in the Congress of the United States, and as cabinet officer in the Confederate States, he was equally distinguished, honoring himself and reflecting high honor on his people.

But with all his rare virtues and his high honors he has left us! "How are the mighty fallen in the midst of the battle." Henceforth he will occupy a niche in our temple of fame. His memory will be embalmed in the hearts of his countrymen, and his name will be enrolled in that long catalogue of illustrious departed worthies, whose names and deeds we so delight to honor. His last resting place will be to North Carolinians in years to come a hallowed spot.

And freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit there.

Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that we, the representatives of the people, do honor to the memory of so distinguished a citizen. I therefore send to the clerk's desk a resolution which I trust may be unanimously adopted by the House and transmitted to the Senate for its concurrence.

The following is the resolution:

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That as an evidence of their respect for the memory of Thomas Bragg, late a Governor of this Commonwealth, now departed, they will adjourn for this day. *They do further resolve,* That as a body, with their presiding and other officers, they will attend the funeral obsequies of the deceased at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, and accompany the remains to the place of burial.

In seconding the resolution, Mr. Philips said that he rose to second the resolutions, and in so doing, would indulge in the mournful satisfaction of giving expression to his sense of the great loss which the State had sustained in the death of Governor Bragg. In the presence of the dread messenger who had called this eminent citizen from our midst to whose mandates we all stand equally amenable—he would not dare to to recall those insignificant matters upon which the rivalries and differences of this life depend, but would call up only what is substantial and lasting in the estimates of men. He had made the acquaintance of Mr. Bragg whilst he was Chief Executive of the State, and had then formed a definite opinion of him, which in the years that had since passed he had had no reason to alter, except so far as closer observation and more mature judgment had occasioned a higher appreciation of his qualities. Since he had been a member of the Raleigh Bar he had frequent opportunity of close professional intercourse with the deceased, and had always found him most honorable and candid, whether acting with him or in opposition. If he was not the first man in the profession, he was in the very first place: eminent not only as a member of the bar of the Supreme Court, but also of his powerful addresses to juries. There was great completeness and proportion about his intellectual and moral faculties.—We have no man left among us who, take him altogether, is the superior of our latest dead. In recalling the names and virtues of those whom the State has lost recently, the names of Badger, Morehead, Saunders, Swain, Ruffin and Mordecia, we may well adopt the sad phrase of classical antiquity, and say of Thomas Bragg:—"*Transit ad auctiorem patrem!*"

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and then ordered to be transmitted to the Senate for concurrence.

The Senate having concurred in the resolution, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, after being notified by the Speaker to assemble in the Hall at 2½ o'clock to attend the funeral as an original body.

THE CAPE FEAR.

Report of the Committee on River and Bar Improvements—An Important Paper—A Sketch of the Cape Fear from 1733 to 1832—The Progress of the Works, &c., &c.

Col. Wm. L. DeRosset, President of the Chamber of Commerce:

At the regular meeting of the Chamber on the 11th instant, a resolution was passed requesting the Committee on Bar and River Improvements, to collate all their reports and communications to the Chamber relating to Cape Fear River and its improvements; also statistics and facts in its history, with the probable direct and lateral bearing and influence which these improvements may have, (if successfully carried out) upon our commerce, trade, agriculture and general progress, in answer to which, your committee beg leave to report:

We herewith present duplicates of all the reports which have been published, which we can find; several reports made to the Chamber in the early history of the work, memorials to Congress, and correspondence, of which duplicates were not preserved, have been lost or mislaid.

The earliest reliable information we have of the Cape Fear River, its entrance and harbor, is to be found in a map by Edward Moseley, in 1733, and another by James Wimble, in 1738. Both of these maps, although apparently imperfect, compared with similar maps of the present day, nevertheless represent the harbor as capacious, or good anchorage, well land locked, easy of access, and with four (4) fathoms water upon the bar, (supposed at mean low tide). Along this draught of water was carried by a bold and direct channel on the East side of Big Island to the town of Wilmington.

The next we hear of the Cape Fear River is through Wheeler's History of North Carolina, (extracted from the London Magazine) giving an account of the most violent equinoctial storm which had ever occurred upon the coast, forcing open an entrance into the river at a point known as the harbour, now known as the New Inlet. This storm commenced on the 20th of September, 1761, and lasted for four days.

This Inlet, from long neglect, has become formidable, depriving a large portion of the river water from its legitimate outlet, to the great detriment of the river and lower harbor.

In 1775 a map of Cape Fear River, (more accurate in its details than the two first alluded to,) was published in London, which laid down the New Inlet, but does not materially affect the harbor, either as regards the depth of water upon the bar, or the channel of the river up to the town of Wilmington.

At a meeting of the Safety Committee of Wilmington, held on the 26th of November, 1775, John Ancrum presiding, the following preamble and resolutions were passed:

"The committee, taking into consideration the damage with which the inhabitants of the Cape Fear River are threatened by the King's ships now in the harbor, and the open and avowed contempt and violation of justice in the conduct of Governor Martin, who, with the assistance of said ships, is endeavoring to carry off the artillery, the property of this province, and the gift of his late Majesty of blessed memory for our protection from foreign invasions, have

Resolved, That Messrs. John Forster, William Wilkinson, and John Slingsby, or any one of them, be empowered to procure necessary vessels, boats and chains, to sink in such part of the channel as they, or any of them may think proper: to agree for the purchase of such boats and other materials as may be wanted; and to have them valued, that the owners may be reimbursed by the public.

And it is further ordered, that the said John Forster & Co., do consult the Committee of Brunswick on this measure, and request their concurrence.' A knowlege of the men of that period, with the boisterous circumstances which surrounded them, is sufficient evidence that their order was implicitly obeyed and effectually executed, no report of their action being required or expected. Tradition assures us that these obstructions were placed across the channel at Big Island. We thereupon feel justified in saying that the channel, as laid down by all previous maps, was, at that time and place, obstructed agreeably to the order, as subsequent events would seem to imply. From time to time logs, stumps and other drift matter brought down by freshets, lodged against the obstructions, backing up nearly to the narrows, and forming what is known as the flats, or shoal of logs, which, as it increased, gradually forced the water through an opening on the west side of the Island, and in course of time scoured out a channel sufficient to accommodate the commerce of the port, and so remained until about the year 1826.

In the years 1797-'98, a survey and map of Cape Fear river, its harbor and out-lets, was made by Josh

...le, and remote corners of the country ...l be opened to market.
Existing railroads will be strengthened ...l stimulated to push their lines through ... mountains, into the rich valley of the ...ssippi, and shake hands with the great ...es of the West.
Through the influence of this restored ...ce, commerce and trade will lift up ...r drooping heads.
By reference to the maps of the country ...ll be seen that Chicago, St. Louis, Cin...nati and Louisville are as near if not ...er to Wilmington than to any othe... ...ort of the Atlantic coast, while Mem... is about the same distance as to Char...on, and a trifle farther than to Sa...nah.
Our position and facilities for trade with ... West Indies and South America, give ...decided advantages over any other city ... the Atlantic coast as a market for coffee, ...ar, molasses, salt, guano and all other ...ticles of those countries, which can be ...exchanged with our Western friends for ...n, wheat, flour, bacon, lard and other ...ductions of that region, to say nothing ...our home productions, timber, lumber ...d naval stores.
Our port being south of all the dangerous ...es and shoals of the coast, subjects us ...less time and hazard, consequently more ...patch and less insurance in the conduct ...this trade, while our facilities for an Eu...an trade would be as good or better ...n the average of the shipping ports.
We therefore respectfully invite the at...tion of the cities and States of the west...n and Northwestern country to this sub...t, to investigate it and see whether their ...erests are not identified with ours sufficiently to justify a joint appeal to the Con...ss of the United States, through our ...resentatives, for the perfect restoration ... Cape Fear harbor.
By reference to the report of a committee ... the 40th Congress on the policy of ex...ding government aid to additional rail...ds to the Pacific, it will be seen that ...lmington on the Atlantic, Memphis, ...nn., on the Mississippi and San Diego, ... the Pacific, form almost a straight line, ...d very nearly upon the same parallel of ...tude. This line passes through an ap...ently favorable country, for the location ...such a road, more direct, and promising ...ch less cost of construction per mile, and ...less of mileage in crossing the Continent ...n any other finished, on the proposed ..., being moreover more exempt from ...asters and destruction from the ice and ...sons of winter. This road will, surely ... built, and that at no distant day.
And would it be considered extravagant ...s to aspire to a participation in the ...ffic of this road and its connexions ... by not, if we are in condition to invite it ... sufficient inducements?
To our city and its commerce, with all ... ramifications of general progress, the ...nefits would be unbounded? Their details ...uld prove too lengthy for this communi...ion. To the State, it would be her pride ... point to an emporium, in every respect ...thy of her, which at once and forever ...ncipates her from the humiliating com...rcial vassalage to other States, under ...ich she has so long labored, securing to ...r own subjects all the benefits arising ...m an import and export trade.
In conclusion, your committee beg leave ... express the opinion, that the restoration ... Cape Fear Harbor and River, *"is the ...t,"* the turning point in the future ...sperity of Wilmington, the honor and ...ndeur of North Carolina, while it places ...brilliant jewel in the coronet of the United ...tes of America.

HENRY NUTT,
Chairman.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 15, 1872.

A PERUVIAN earthquake could not be ...re alarming than the return of "Captain ...tle," from Peru to North Carolina, is ...d to be His Accidency, Governor ...dwell. The Captain is already deep in ... intrigues of political diplomacy, where... h to oust general Mars Tod, and secure ... Radical gubernatorial nomination.—... Captain had better be content with ... handsome Ministerial salary and the ...lights of the Pacific slopes, and the Acci...ntal Governor may as well invest the ...icial savings of his personal economy, ... the people of North Carolina propose, ...xt August, to select a better man than ...her of the twain.

Radical Persecution.

We request the attention of our readers ... the card and accompanying affidavits of ...n. Jas. M. Leach, of North Carolina, ...blished in this issue.
It would seem that there is no end to the ...alignity displayed by the radical party in ...e pursuit of its victims; and that it se...ts those victims not so much from among ...se who have been guilty of crimes de...unced by statute, as from those who have ...mmitted the greatest of all crimes—that ... a faithful and persistent opposition to the ...ominant party. From the reading of the ...igers referred to, it will be seen that Mr. ...ach not only refused to join the Ku-Klux ...ganization when urged to do so by a ...ding North Carolina radical, but absolu...ely succeeded in breaking up and dis...lving the assemblage of misguided men, ...enty per cent. of whom were radicals of ...st approved loyalty, before it had ar...ved at a perfected organization. It ap...ars, further, that this was done *in ad...nce of the enforcement act of Congress* ...d that no man was ever molested, or ...en made afraid, for person or property in ...s county, and that in all things in this re...d Mr. Leach acted the part of a good ...izen and a loyal man. So much so, ...at the district attorney who prosecuted ...r the government openly proclaimed his ...nocence, and declared him entitled to the ...anks of the entire community!
"But after all this, we are informed that ...ey are still pursuing him with fierce bit...ness, and endeavoring to have him in...cted by the Federal Court in Raleigh, on ...e testimony of bribed Radical witnesses, ...d by a grand jury, every member of ...hich is said to be a radical! The secret ... this most inhuman conspiracy is, no ...ubt, to be found in the fact that this dis...nguished gentleman is vastly in the way ... the party in North Carolina. That ...wer which enabled him in a fair and ...en fight to carry by 1,500 majority, a dis...ct Radical heretofore by nearly 4,000 ...ajority, is a dangerous element if allowed ... get at large in the old North State. The ...ns which he could bring to bear on the ...assed columns of the Administration next ...ll must be silenced if possible. For this purpose the courts ...f the country must be converted ...to political machines, and made a subor...inate department—not of the Government ...ut of the Radical party—and the prison ...oors must be thrown open, and the hired informer, the favorite and infer...al tool of despotism, is to be inaugurated ...mong the hapless people of the South.—...surely there is no more despicable or dan...erous form of tyranny, amid all its Protean ...atterns, than that of a radical administra...tion striking at its victims through a radical ...court, a radical prosecuting officer, a ...radical marshal, a radical jury and radical ...witnesses!
We trust to time and the good sense of ...the good people of North Carolina. We ...hope they will quietly obey all laws, reject ...the pernicious example of their adversaries ...in forming secret societies, and hoard their ...indignation, as they did in 1870, against ...the day of election, literally the day of ...wrath for outraged American freemen.—*Washington Patriot.*

MARRIED.

On the 21st, in St. Paul's Evangelical Luth...ran Church, by the Rev. G. D. Bernheim, ...W. M. PAUL to Miss S. A. WALKER, of ...Charleston, S. C.

In this city, January 23d, 1872, by Elder J. C. ...Bliden, Mr. SOLOMON ROBINS and Miss ...JULIA A. BEACH, all of this city.

DIED.

In Wilmington, on the 24th instant, at 10½ ...o'clock A. M., of typhoid pneumonia, EDWIN ...F. STANALAND, after an illness of about ... weeks.

At Linwood Mills, Texas, on Sunday, De...cember 3d, 1871, Mrs. SARAH E., wife of P. L. ...Anders, Esq., and daughter of Richard and ...Sarah E. Wooten, of Columbus county, North ...Carolina, aged 40 years, 5 months and 17 days.

VICK & MEBANE,

Cotton Factors,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Advances made.
☞ Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.
☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Beeswax per lb	30 a 31	Lime	0 00 a 0 00
Barrels, Spts T, each,		(from store)	
2d hand	2 25 a 2 50	Rockport	0 00 a 1 50
New	2 75 a 3 00	Rockland	0 00 a 1 50
Candles, per lb.,		Molasses, per gallon,	
Tallow	18 a 20	Cuba, hhds	00 a 00
Adamantine	15 a 16	do bbls	00 a 00
Sperm	50 a 55	Sugar house	22 a 23
Coffee, per lb.,		do bbls	25 a 27
Java	30 a 35	Syrup, bbls	45 a 1 00
Laguayra	26 a 30	do N. O.	80 a 85
Rio	23½ a 26	Naval Stores,	
St. Domingo	25 a 28	Turpentine per 280 lbs	
Cotton, per lb.,		Virgin new	0 00 a 3 80
Ord to Mid'g'd	18½ a 21	Yellow dip	0 00 a 3 80
Strict Mid	00 a 21½	Hard	0 00 a 3 80
Cotton Bagging,		Tar per bbl	00 a 2 25
Gunny	00 a 00	Tar in ord	0 00 a 2 25
Dundee	18 a 18½	Pitch, City	2 75 a 3 00
Flax	19½ a 20	Rosin, pale	7 00 a 8 00
Double Anch'r	18½ a 19½	do No 1	5 50 a 6 50
Rope per lb	7 a 10	do No 2	4 65 a 4 75
Corn Meal,		do No 3	0 00 a 4 00
per bushel	1 65 a 1 70	Spirits turpentine,	
Domestics.		per gal	00 a 66
Sheeting,		Nails, per lb.,	
per yard	11 a 12	Cut	5½ a 6¾
Yarn, per 5 lb	145 a 150	Oils, per gallon,	
Feathers,		Sperm	0 00 a 3 00
per lb	65 a 90	Linseed	1 40 a 1 50
Fish, per bbl.,		Machinery	1 75 a 2 00
Mackerel,		Kerosene	28 a 29
No. 1	28 00 a 30 00	Pea Nuts	1 25 a 2 10
No. 2	13 00 a 15 00	Potatoes,	
No. 3	00 00 a 00 00	Sweet	75 a 80
Mullets	3 50 a 3 00	Irish, bbl	2 75 a 3 00
Herring,		Provisions, per lb.,	
Extra	8 00 a 9 00	N. C. Bacon	
N. C. roe	0 00 a 12 50	Hams	16 a 18
do cut	8 00 a 10 00	Middlings	12 a 12½
do gross	7 00 a 8 00	Shoulders	9½ a 10
Dry Cod	9 a 10	Hog round	12 a 12½
Flour, per bbl, North'n		Western Bacon	
Family	5 75 a 11 00	(Smoked).	
Superfine	6 00 a 6 50	Hams	16½ a 18½
Fine	5 75 a 6 00	Middlings	9¾ a 9½
Ex Super	7 25 a 7 75	Shoulders	8¾ a 9
North Carolina,		(Dry Salted.)	
Family	8 25 a 11 50	Middlings	7¾ a 8
Superfine	7 50 a 8 00	Shoulders	6¾ a 7
Fine, per lb	5 a 20	Lard, N. C.	12½ a 13
Gunny Bags	25 a 28	do Northern	10 a 13
Guano, Peruvian,		Butter, N. C.	00 a 30
Per ton	00 00 a 00 00	do Northern	20 a 35
Grain, per bushel,		Cheese	15 a 16
Corn	80 a 95	Pork, Northern, per bbl	
Oats	75 a 80	City Mess	17 50 a 18 00
Peas, Cow	1 10 a 1 15	Thin	00 00 a 00 00
Rice,	8½ a 09	Rump	15 00 a 14 00
Carolina	8½ a 9	Salt, Alum, per	
Hides, per lb.,		bag 2 bush	1 50 a 2 00
Green	6½ a 7	Liverpool, sack, ground	
Dry	14 a 15	cargo	1 30 a 1 35
Hay, per 100 lbs.,		From store	1 30 a 1 35
Eastern	2 00 a 2 25	American	1 25a 1 30
Northern	1 75 a 2 00	Spanish, per lb.,	
Iron, per lb.,		Porto Rico	11½ a 00
English, assd's	a 10	C	11½ a 12
American, rel'd	a 10	B	15 b 13½
American,		A	15½ a 15½
sheet	9 a 10	Crushed	14 a 14½
Swede	10 a 12	Soap, per lb.,	
Hoop,		Northern	5 a 7
per ton	000a105 00	Shingles, per M.,	
Liquors, per gal, (dom)		Contract	4 00 a 6 00
Whiskey	1 25 a 4 00	Common	2 25 a 2 75
Bourbon	2 00 a 4 00	Heavy, per M.,	
N. E. Rum	2 00 a 3 00	W. O. hhd	0 00 a 00 00
Gin	4 00 a 7 00	R. O. hhd	0 00 a 0 00
Brandy	4 00 a 9 00	Timber, per M.,	
do Apple	1 50 a 9 00	Shipping	12 00 a 15 00
do Peach	2 25 a 3 50	Mill, prime	10 00 a 11 00
Lumber, (River,)		Mill, fair	7 50 a 8 00
Flr Bds	15 00 a17 00	Mill, inferior to	
Wide do	12 00 a14 00	ord	5 00 a 6 00
Scantling	10 00 a12 00	Tallow, lb	11 a 12

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS,
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, January 25, 1872.

TURPENTINE—The market for this article opened on Friday with an active enquiry, and sales were effected in the earlier part of the day at unchanged figures. Later in the day the feeling became stronger, and an advance was offered, but no transactions were made for want of stock to operate with. On Saturday the receipts from all sources were very small, and all offered was taken at an advance of 10 cents, and on Wednesday a still further advance was made. Since then the market has ruled steady, and at the time of closing our report, there is a prevailing good feeling among receivers, and an advance is expected. The receipts have been unusually small, in fact have almost dwindled down to nothing, and the little now coming in is not half sufficient to supply the distillers. The receipts and sales for the week foot up 687 bbls. which have sold as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin
Friday	336	$3 65	$5 50	$5 50
Saturday	57	3 75	5 75	5 75
Monday	92	3 79	5 75	5 75
Tuesday	180	3 80	5 80	5 80
Wednesday	92	3 80	5 80	5 80
Thursday	30	3 80	5 80	5 80

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—On Friday the market opened with a good enquiry from buyers and sales were made at the closing figures of our last week's report. On Saturday under the favorable Northern and cable advices there was a good feeling manifested, and sales were made at an advance of ¼ cent on previous days' quotations. The market ruled quiet with no transactions up to Wednesday morning, when a small sale was effected at 65 cents—a decline on last sale of 1½ cents. Later in the day a better feeling sprang up, and an advance of 1 cent was gained. The receipts have been small by rail but by river are larger than for several past weeks. There is good demand existing and offerings would find ready sale but the stock is light and there is none in receivers' hands. The shipments to foreign ports have been heavy. The market has shown the following movement for the week:

Friday	191 casks at 65 cents per gallon.
Saturday	250 " " 65 " " "
Do	100 " " 66 " " "
Monday	No sales.
Tuesday	90 casks at 65 cents per gallon.
Wednesday	6 casks at 65 cents per gallon.
Do	26 " " 65 " " "
Do	177 " " 66 " " "
Thursday	20 " " 66 " " "

ROSIN—Since our last report the market has undergone no change worthy of note, so far as ... is concerned. There has been a good enquiry throughout the entire week for the lower grades, and the transactions have been large. The better qualities have been unusually quiet and the market has been characterized with a peculiar dullness, which was noticed in our last, although a few small lots have found sale at about the same figures as reported in our last. The receipts have been unusually light and the stock here is small, the bulk of which is in shippers' hands. During the week heavy shipments have been made, both coastwise and foreign. The sales for the week foot up 9,221 bbls. which sold as follows: Friday, 3,350 bbls. at $3 95 for strained; $4 for strained (with two weeks wharfage) and $4 05 for No. 2; Saturday, 3,842 bbls. at $4 for strained; $4 05 for No. 2; Monday, 1,574 bbls. ... for strained, $4 10 for No. 2, $4 25 for extra No. 2, $6 for extra No. 1, and $7 to $7 50 for Pale; Tuesday, 55 bbls. at $4 for strained, $4 50 for low No. 1, $5 50 for No. 1; Wednesday, 400 bbls. at $4 for strained, $4 25 for extra No. 2, $5 for low No. 1, $6 50 for extra No. 1 $7, $7 50 and $8 for Pale; Thursday, no sales.

TAR—There has been a good demand for this article throughout the entire period under review, and buyers have taken all receipts when offered at the closing figure of last week's review. The receipts both by river and rail are improving, and the stock here has been somewhat increased, no shipments of any consequence having been made during the past week. The receipts and sales for the week foot up 347 bbls., which sold as follows:

Friday	32 bbls at $2 25 per barrel.
Monday	45 " " 2 25 "
Tuesday	230 " " 2 25 "
Wednesday	31 " " 2 25 "
Thursday	10 " " 2 25 "

Market closing firm at $2 25 per bbl.

COTTON.—During the earlier part of the week the market ruled quite firm for this staple, and up to Monday parcels were readily taken when offered on market at about the same quotations given in our last. On Monday, however, under less favorable advices from abroad the price gave way and the market is fully ½ cent lower. Since then the market has been in a drooping condition and the highest figure offered for middling at the time of closing our enquiries is 20¾ cents, with no sales. The receipts as compared with last week's show an increase, and stock has accumulated here in excess of last week's of 00 bales. The following are the sales for the week: Friday, 3 bales at 19½, 30 at 20½, and 26 bales at 21 cents; Saturday, 9 bales at 20¼, 10 at 20½, 94 at 20¾, 19 at 21, and 1 bale at 21½ cents; Monday, 2 bales (Peeler) at 21½ cents; Tuesday, 6 bales at 20¾ and 19 at 20½ cents; Wednesday, 16 bales at 20½ cents.

We quote nominally as follows:

Ordinary	18½ cents
Good Ordinary	20 "
Low Middling	20½ "
Middling	21 "

GRAIN.—CORN.—The market for this article has declined since our last review. The receipts have been large, by rail about 2,000 bushels, and from Hyde county seven cargoes which sold as follows: One of 1,210 bushels yellow corn at 75 cents; one of 3,100 bushels inferior corn at 75 cents; another of 1,500 bushels inferior quality at 72½ cents; one of 1,808 bushels at 73½ cents fair; two cargoes of 5,108 bushels at 76 cents for a prime article, and one cargo of 2,300 bushels came to a dealer. The stock here is now fully sufficient to supply the demand for several weeks to come. A still further decline is anticipated should the present stock be added to. Sells from store at 87½ to 90 cents—highest figures including sacks.——OATS.—The receipts for the week have been about 900 bushels which have gone into store. Sells from store at 70 to 75 cents wholesale and 80 to 85 cents retail.——PEAS.—Receipts continue light, and there is only a small stock here, although the demand existing is only for retail lots which is being supplied from store at $1 15 to $1 25 for Cow.

POTATOES.—Of Irish there is a good stock, and we note a fair business doing at the following rates: Pink Eye $3 75 to $4, Goodrich $3 65 to $3 85; Early Rose $3 50 to $3 75; Jackson White $2 75 to $3 per bbl. Sweet come in quite freely and sell from 80 cents to $1 per bushel.

FLOUR—The market is well supplied at present with the usual demand. We have to report only small sales from store during the week and we refer to our table for quotations of Northern and State brands, as in quality and quantity.

PEANUTS—There has been a fair business doing in this article during the past week, but we have no change to note as regards prices. The receipts from carts have been good and by rail fair. Sales are being made from carts at $1 25 to $2 10 per bushel from ordinary to extra quality.

HAY—We have no change to report in this article, prices ruling the same as at the close of our last. The receipts have been about 350 bales Pennsylvania Timothy, which sells from store at $2 per 100 lbs.

BEEF CATTLE.—There are very few cattle now being brought in, though the stock in butcher's hands is at present sufficient to supply the demands. A few droves would sell on the hoof at 7½ to 9 cents, as in quality.

PROVISIONS.—The market has ruled unchanged since our last review, so far as regards prices. BACON.—For North Carolina there has been a moderate request throughout the week for small lots, and the market has ruled firm at former quotations. We quote small sales from store at 9¾ to 10 cents for shoulders, 11½ to 12 cents for sides, 12 to 12½ cents for hog round, and 16 to 17½ cents per lb. for hams, as in quality. The market is fully supplied with Western, and there is a good demand existing, which is being supplied from store as follows: SMOKED—8 to 8¾ cents for shoulders, 9 to 9½ cents for sides, and 14 to 15 cents for hams.—DRY SALTED—6¾ to 7 cents, for shoulders, and 7½ to 8 cents for sides. LARD.—North Carolina is in small stock and wanted; would bring 13 to 14 cents. NORTHERN is in good stock and in fair enquiry—sells at 10 to 13 cents per lb., as in quality.

LIME.—The demand for this article continues good, and the market is well supplied. Sales are being made from store in a small way, at $1 40 to $1 50 per cask.

LUMBER.—The City Mills are doing a fair business, and selling cargoes at the following rates:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo Rates—per M. feet.

Ordinary assortment, Cuba cargoes	$17 00@18 00
" " Hayti cargoes	18 00@00 00
Full cargo wide Boards	20 00@25 00
" " flooring boards, rough	22 00@25 00
Ship Stuff as per specifications	23 00@24 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00@22 00

POULTRY are in light receipts, and the market is poorly supplied. Turkeys bring $1 to $1 50, and live fowls 45 to 50 cents, dressed 50 to 60 cents.

BARRELS—With good stock and brisk demand, sales are being made at the following figures: Second hand country $2 10 a $2 50 as they run, $2 30 a $2 40 for selected and new; New York, $2 50 for second hand, and $2 75 for new.

BEESWAX—Continues dull with light receipts. Sells at 31 cents per lb

TIMBER—Continues to be in brisk enquiry for mill purposes and the market rules firm at former figures, prime and extra quality finding ready sale at high rates.

CORN MEAL—Dealers are now well supplied and the demand is mostly from the retail trade. Sales are being made from store at 95 cents to $1 per bushel.

SALT.—We report a fair business doing from store and wharf at the following figures: $1 25, $1 30 to $1 35 for American, and $1 30 to $1 40 for Liverpool per sack.

EGGS.—The market is better supplied, and the price has fallen—sells from store at 22½ to 25 cents per dozen by the quantity.

SHINGLES—The arrivals are light, and the demand for shipment is good. Common bring $2 75 to $3 25, and Contract orders $4 50 to $6 per M.

WOOD—The market is now well supplied with all kinds. There is a fair business doing in a retail way. We quote as selling from flats at $3 25 to 3 50 for ash and pine, and $3-75 to 4 25 for oak per cord by the quantity.

FERTILIZERS—The market continues to be well supplied and we have to report only a light business doing from store at the following figures: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island,) $75, 77@80; do. do., Guanape, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $50; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35 cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $50; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $50; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate, $52; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime, $48; Land Plaster, $10@11—all ₹ ton of 2,000 lbs.

MOLASSES—A fair demand exists and a good business doing at figures given in our table.

FREIGHTS—At present the amount of produce offering shipment is small. Freights are a little higher to coastwise ports.

IRON BANDS AND TIES FOR COTTON—The stock is fully sufficient to supply the present demands. Sales are being made from store at 5 to 6 cents per lb., as in quantity and quality.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

ARTICLES.	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
To NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	$0 00 a $0 00	00 a $ 00
Tar.....per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	00 a 00
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 1 00	00 a 00
Rosin.....per bbl.	00 a 00	00 a 00
Cotton.....per bale	1 25 a 2 00	00 a 2 00
Cotton Goods "	0 00 a 1 00	00 a 2 00
Flaxseed...per bush	00 a 15	00 a 15
Peanuts "	00 a 00	08 a 10
To PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 00	00 a 00
Tar.....per bbl.	0 00 a 00	00 a 00
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 1 00	00 a 1 00
Rosin.....per bbl	0 00 a 00	00 a 00
Cotton.....per bale	0 00 a 1 00	00 a 1 00
Cotton Goods "	0 00 a 1 00	00 a 2 00
Peanuts...per bush.	00 a 10	00 a 12
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	0 00 a 8 00
To BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 00
Tar.....per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 00
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	00 a 00	0 00 a 0 75
Rosin.....per bbl.	00 a 00	00 a 00
Cotton.....per bale	0 00 a 2 25	00 a 00
Peanuts...per bush.	00 a 11	00 a 00
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	0 00 a 7 00
To BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 75
Tar.....per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 75
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 12
Rosin.....per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 1 00
Cotton.....per bale	0 00 a 00	00 a 2 50
Peanuts...per bush.	00 a 00	00 a 10
Lumber	00 a 00	10 00 a 11 00

BUTTER! LARD!

100 Packages Butter,
100 " Lard,

For sale by

DEROSSET & CO.

jan 25 101—

New York, Jan. 24—6 P. M.

Money very easy at 5 to 6 per cent. Discounts 7 to 9. Sterling Exchange 108⅞ to 109. Gold 108⅞ to 109. Government securities steady. States, except South Carolina's, weaker—North Carolina's, 6ld, 32; new, 15½. South Carolina's, old, 50; new, 23½.

Cotton quiet—sales of 1,276 bales; Uplands, 22½ cents; Orleans 22½ cents. Flour unchanged. Whiskey active at 93 cents. Wheat closed steadier—Winter red Western $1 70 to $1 63. Corn firmer at 71 to 72½ cents. Rice quiet at 7¾ to 8½ cents. Mess Pork firm at $15 90. Lard dull at 9¾ to 9¾ cents. Spirits Turpentine firmer at 69 to 69½ cents. Rosin heavy at $4 70. Tallow heavy at 9 to 9¼ cts. Freights lower.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 24—6 P. M.

Bagging and Flour quiet and firm. Corn 63 cents. Provisions strong and in good demand, but prices are unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24—6 P. M.

Whisky has advanced to 89 cents. Other articles steady.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.

Flour and Corn very dull. Whisky easier at 87½ cents. Tobacco bagging and hemp unchanged. Pork quiet at $13. Bacon firm. Lard inactive.

FOREIGN MARKETS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Noon.

Consols 92¾. 11 Bonds 92¼.

PARIS, Jan. 24—Noon.

Rentes 96½.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 24—Noon.

Bonds 94½.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24—Noon.

Cotton opened steady—Uplands 10¾d; Orleans 10¾d.

LATER.

Cotton quiet and easier—Uplands 10¾d; Orleans 10¾d. Sales of 10,000 bales; for speculation and export 6,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24—Evening

Cotton closed firm; uplands 10¾d; Orleans 10¾d.

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one

Suffer with Pain.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Cure For Every Pain.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsparillian Resolvent

Has Made the Most Astonishing Cures; So Quick, So Rapid are the Changes the Body Undergoes, Under the Influence of this Truly Wonderful Medicine, that

EVERY DAY AN INCREASE IN FLESH AND WEIGHT IS SEEN AND FELT.

The Great Blood Purifier.

Every drop of the SARSPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the blood, Sweat, Urine and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it rends the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular diseases, Ulcers in the throat, mouth, tumors, sores in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Blains, Carbuncles, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonderful Modern Chemistry, and a few days use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood, and the SARSPARILLIAN will and does secures, a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the waste of tissue, and repairs with healthful blood every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

DR. RADWAY'S

Perfect Purgative Pills,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera, warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & Co., No. 87 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

June 22, 71 25—d&weodlych

CORN, OATS AND HAY.

10,000 Bushels Corn,
1,500 " Oats,
500 Bbls. Potatoes,
Early Rose,
Goodrich,
Pink Eye,
Peach Blow,
Jackson White.

For sale by

F. W. KERCHNER.

jan 25 101—

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

PURELY CALIFORNIA

DR. WALKER'S

EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 31 Commerce St., N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile **Fancy Drink**, Made of **Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors**, doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, **free from all Alcoholic Stimulants.** They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE**, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and of all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these **Bitters** have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood**, which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1872.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

ORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 16.

The Senate met at the usual hour, Mr. resident Warren in the chair.

Mr. Cowles introduced a resolution pro- sing that the Senate adjourn *sine die* on e 23d instant.

Mr. Morehead moved to take up Mr. errimon's resolution (introduced some ys ago) on the question of adjournment. ot agreed to.

Mr. McClammy introduced a resolution relation to the Cape Fear harbor. Re- rred.

Also, a resolution in favor of W. H. igh and others. Referred.

Mr. Brogden introduced a resolution de- aring the rights of Senators on that floor, nd complaining that his being cut off from speech on yesterday by the motion to lay n the table, was depriving him of his priv- ege as a Senator and was "unjust, op- ressive and wrong."

Mr. Worth considered this as a most ex- raordinary resolution. He wanted to now if any Senator had ever been de- rived of his privileges on that floor?

Mr. Brogden explained that he had been eprived of the right to explain on yester- ay a resolution introduced by him on Saturday by a motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Graham, of Orange, said that all hese attempts to manufacture a cry of ersecution were ridiculous. Every Sena- or in introducing a resolution had an op- ortunity of explaining it, but when he levolved upon another Senator the duty of alling up such resolution and the matter was then sufficiently explained, no com- plaint could be made if the Senate should decide to listen to no harangue on the sub- ect.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, said that no Senator had been subjected to other than he rules of the Senate, and any resolution intimating a charge of injustice was a re- lection on the presiding officer, for no in- ustice could be inflicted under the rules without the connivance of the President.— This imputation on the presiding officer and the Senate was highly improper, and e hoped Mr. Brogden would withdraw the esolution.

Mr. Jones had no hesitation in voting gainst the resolution. He concurred with Mr. Robbins, of Rowan. Mr. Brogden had suffered no wrong in being subjected to the ules of the Senate, and he could see no ight on that floor the Senator from Wayne could have outside of the rules.

Mr. Gilmer drew attention to the fact hat Mr. Brogden had the right (which he failed to avail himself of) of being heard on a motion to indefinitely postpone, which took precedence of the motion to lay on the table. The resolution was clearly a reflec- tion on the President of the Senate.

Mr. Brogden disclaimed any purpose whatever to reflect on the President or the Senate.

Mr. Morehead concurred with Mr. Gil- mer, and moved to lay the resolution on the table.

This motion prevailed—21 to 10—a strict party vote, except that Mr. Lehman voted to table, explaining that he could not sub- scribe to any imputation of unfairness to- wards any member of the Senate.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to be entitled "an act concern- ing representation in the House of Repre- sentatives, being the special order, was put upon its second reading.

Mr. Lehman moved to amend the second section, so as *to* provide for cumulative suf- frage in lieu of the present majority system of representation. [The proposition was to give the right to any olector to give one candidate as many votes as there were candidates to be voted for in the county, or to divide his votes as he may deem proper.] Mr. L. entered into an explanation of the workings of the system he proposed to show that it was the true representative system.

Mr. McClammy was in favor of the cu- mulative system, but it was new and he de- sired to see the experiment tried on a smal- ler scale.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, thought the pro- posed system would give minorities power over majorities. He preferred to give him- self up to majorities.

Mr. Morehead could not say he was op- posed to the cumulative system, but it was an innovation he would like to see tried on a smaller scale to see how it worked.

Mr. Moore said the matter had been fully considered by the committee, and they were unanimously of the opinion that it would not be wise to recommend the cumulative system.

The question on Mr. Lehman's amend- ment resulted—yeas 3, nays 34.

The question recurred on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Latham said it was a mere question of figures based upon the United States census returns of 1870.

The bill then passed its second reading by acclamation.

On motion of Mr. Cowles, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its third reading by a vote of 7 to 9.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1872.

House was called to order at the usual hour.

Mr. Gregory announced that Mr. Lucas, of Hyde, had been detained from his seat by dangerous illness in his family.

Reports from various Standing Commit- tees were submitted.

By Mr. Ashe: A resolution in reference to the Penitentiary; calendar.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The special order being the bill in re- gard to the debt of the State it was taken up and considered.

A lengthy debate took place, in which Messrs. Ashe, Stanford, Gregory, Strud- wick, Jordan, Crawford, Tucker, (colored,) of Craven, and Heaton took part. The bill failed to pass its second reading.

Mr. Sparrow moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Withers occupied the floor in sup- port of the motion, and urged the passage of the bill.

Mr. Welch was opposed to any recon- sideration, and did not favor the bill.

Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, favored the reconsideration.

Mr. Durham urged the reconsideration and the passage of the bill as amended.

Another long debate ensued, pending which the House adjourned.

A news vender made a good thing of it recently on a railroad train that was "snowed up" in Michigan. The passen- gers bought all his books and used them for fuel.

The latest discovered heir to one million dollars in England is George Kelly, of Halifax, who has been John to the Black Maria in that locality for a long time.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17.

The Senate met at the usual hour—Mr. President Warren in the chair.

Mr. King introduced a bill to repeal chap. 44 of private laws of 1861.

Mr. McClammy, a bill to incorporate Sylvan Lodge, No. 169, F. A. M.

Mr. Whiteside, a bill to make it the duty of the Attorney-General to report the de- cisions of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Cowles, a bill to create a finance committee in each county of the State.

Mr. Murphy introduced a resolution in favor of Thomas B. Bailey.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

The special order, the bill to promote im- migration, was considered, the question be- ing on the motion of Mr. Robbins, of Da- vidson, to reconsider the vote by which the bill was rejected on its third reading.

Mr. Robbins, of Davidson, thought the bill had been fully discussed by the Senate and he did not propose to lead in another debate on the question.

Mr. Mauney concurred with Mr. Rob- bins, and would therefore move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, but with- drew his motion.

Mr. Moore advocated the reconsideration and the passage of the bill. He thought it the true means to build up the State. The Republican party were in favor of it, and the negroes supported it, and feared no competition in labor.

Price, colored, followed in opposition to the bill. He did not consider Mr. Moore as the custodian of the views of the Re- publican party, and particularly of the col- ored people, on this subject. He (Price) believed the object of the bill was to drive out and supplant the negroes of the State.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, urged the re- consideration. He combatted the idea of the purpose of this bill being to drive out the negro. That notion, he said, emanated from interested demagogues whispered into the negro's ear. Mr. R. enlarged upon his views as given in the previous report on this bill.

The question recurred on the passage of the bill on its third reading, and resulted— yeas 25, nays 22.

Mr. Dargan introduced a bill to allow the Commissioners of Anson to levy a special tax.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.

House called to order at the usual hour.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill in regard to the public debt failed to pass its second reading, being the unfinished business of yesterday, its con- sideration was resumed.

Mr. Sparrow advocated the motion. He said that if this Legislature should adjourn without taking action in this matter, he and the people too would regard this Legislature as a failure.

Mr. Brown moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Lost

The motion to reconsider was put to a vote and adopted.

The question recurred upon the passage of the bill.

Mr. Welch offered a substitute for the bill, authorizing the Governor to appoint commissioners to investigate and report the just and legal debt of the State, and to make settlement with the legitimate credi- tors of the State by the surrender of the State's stock in various corporations and works of internal improvement.

Mr. Welch supported in remarks of length the adoption of his substitute.

Mr. Withers opposed the substitute and favored the original bill.

On motion of Mr. Sparrow. the substitute was ordered to be printed and the whole matter made special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock, a. m.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Senate bill to amend the constitution of North Carolina, on its third reading, be- ing the special order for this hour (11 a. m.) it was taken up.

Sykes, colored, offered a substitute.

Sykes, colored, in his remarks in advo- cacy of the substitute said he had voted for the pending bill on its second reading with a hope that a compromise could be ef- fected, and he offered this measure as a compromise, &c.

Mr. Justice favored the substitute.

Mr. Sparrow said it seems that the Re- publicans were very hard to be suited in the matter of constitutional amendments. They had constantly declared that the con- stitution needed amendment in many par- ticulars. The Conservatives had offered to call a convention. Republicans objected to a majority call. A bill providing for a con- currence of two-thirds was offered, and they refused their support to that. They (Republicans) then persuaded the people to vote down the convention measure, de- claring that they would support the amend- ments if made by legislative enactment. Now this mode is being resorted to and yet we find the Republicans are solidly oppo- sing the amendments sought to be con- summated.

The greatest opposition to this bill was on account of the reduction of the number of Supreme and Superior court judges. Why was the increase ever made? Simply and solely to make places for party pets. Could the Republicans justify themselves before the people in refusing to make this reduction and save $12,500 per year to the tax-payers of the State? Three Supreme Court justices and nine Superior Court judges were ample, fully ample to meet the ends of justice.

Messrs. Hargrove and Williamson, col- ored, favored the substitute and opposed the bill.

In accordance with the resolution a call of the House was had and 116 members answered to their names. Messrs. Cope- land, Chamberlain, Fisher and Phillips being the only members absent.

On motion Mr. Johnston, of Buncombe, the previous question was called.

The question recurred upon the substi- tute, which was rejected by a vote of yeas 38, nays 75. The original bill then passed its third reading by the following ballot:

AYES—Messrs. Anderson, Armstrong, Ashe, Atwater, Atkinson, Brooks, Bryson, Broadfoot, Cawthorn, Carson, Clinard, Crawford, Currie, Dickey, Drake, Duck- worth, Dunham, Furr, Gambrel, Garrason, Gatling, Gore, Gulick, Grayson, Gregory, Hampton, Henderson, Houston, Hinnant, Johnston, of Buncombe, Johns, Jones, of Caldwell, Joyner, of Johnston, Joyner, of Pit, Jordan, Kelley, of Davie, Kelly, of Moore, Kelsey, Kincaid, Lassiter, Lucas, Luckey, Martin, Marler, Maxwell, McAfee, McAllister, McCauley, McNeill, Mills, Mitch- ell, Nicholson, Paylor, Powell, Rankin, Reid, Regan, Robinson, Scott, Settle, Shull, Smith, of Anson, Smith, of Wayne, Spar- row, Stanford, Stewart, Strudwick, Tucker, of Iredell, Waring, Welch, Withers, Wilcox, Womack, Woodhouse, Young, of Yancey, and York—76.

NAYS—Bean, Brown, Bryant, of Hali- fax, Bryan, of Jones, Bunn, Buxton, Col- lis, Darden, Dudley, Ellison, Faulkner, Fletcher, Goodwyn, Guyther, Harris, of Guilford, Harris, of Franklin, Hargrove, Hardy, Heaton, Johnston, of Edgecombe, Jones, of Northampton, Justice, Loftin, Lyon, Mabson, Morris, Morgan, of Mont- gomery, Morgan, of Wake. Newsome, Nis- son, Page, Reavis, Robbins, Smith, of Hali- fax, Sykes, Tucker, of Craven, Willis, Wil- liamson and Young, of Wake—37.

By Mr. Strudwick—A bill to amend the Constitution of the State. Calendar.

By Mr. Broadfoot—A bill to incorporate the Cumberland County Agricultural Soci- ety. Referred.

By Mr. Broadfoot—A bill to incorporate the Clarendon Military Academy, Cumber- land county. Referred.

By Mr. Ashe—A bill to amend and ex- tend the charter of Cape Fear Lodge, I. O. O. F. Referred.

By Mr. Ashe—A bill to aid in the con- struction of a hospital in Wilmington. Re- ferred.

The House, on motion of Mr. Ashe, re- fused to concur in the Senate amendments to the Revenue bill.

On motion of Mr. Maxwell, the bill to change the county of Sampson from the 4th to the 5th Judicial district, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 18.

The Senate met at the usual hour, Mr. President Warren in the chair.

Mr. Lehman, by leave, explained his vote of yesterday against the immigration bill.

Mr. Dargan introduced a bill to prohibit trading after night in certain cases.

Mr. Troy, a bill to repeal the act in rela- tion to landlords and tenants.

Mr. Linney, a resolution in relation to the State's representation in the U. S. Sen- ate.

Mr. Linney moved to suspend the rules to put the resolution on its passage. Not agreed to.

Mr. Merrimon called up his joint reso- lution to adjourn *sine die* on the 22d inst. The resolution was amended by proposing to adjourn on Wednesday, 31st instant, and so passed unanimously.

Mr. Norment called up the bill to allow the commissioners of Robeson to adjust and pay off the county debt. The bill passed its third reading.

Mr. Cook introduced a bill to provide for the support of indigent idiots, lunatics, deaf and dumb and blind, where they have been refused admission to the State Asylums.

On motion of Mr. Flemming, the rules were suspended and his resolution provid- ing for the appointment of a commission to ascertain on what terms the State debt may be compromised was taken up.

The committee on finance submitted a bill as a substitute. The substitute names as the commission, D. W. Courts, Kemp P. Battle and Gen. Alfred Dockery, and empowers them to visit New York to con- sult with creditors, and pays them for their services $5 per day for a term not to exceed thirty days. The commission to report to the next Legislature.

The amendment of the committee—the substitute was adopted.

The question then recurred on the pas- sage of the resolution as amended.

The question was then taken on the pas- sage of the resolution, and it was rejected —21 to 15.

Mr. Jones moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution to raise a commis- sion on the public debt was defeated, and to postpone the consideration of the motion till to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. McClammy, the rules were suspended and the bill to authorize the commissioners of Brunswick county to issue bonds, passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Jones the rules were suspended, and the bill to provide for the publication in certain newspapers of the bill to amend the Constitution of the State was taken up and passed its second read- ing.

On motion of Mr. Robbins, of David- son, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till a quarter to 11 o'clock to-morrow, to allow time to fill certain blanks in the bill.

On motion of Mr. Gilmer, the school bill was made the special order for to- morrow.

On motion of Mr. Troy, the rules were suspended, and the bill to incorporate the Brothers Manufacturing Company of the county of Cumberland, passed its second and third readings.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, the bill for the regulation and better protection of the public libraries of the State passed its sec- ond reading under a suspension of the rules.

The bill in relation to records of courts destroyed by fire during and since the war passed its second reading and was then postponod till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 19, 1872.

The House was called to order at the usual hour.

By Mr. Ashe: A bill in reference to the Cape Fear Navigation Company; referred.

By Mr. Loftin: A bill to amend chapter 24, laws of 1865-'66; referred.

On motion of Mr. Sparrow, the resolu- tion raising a Joint select Committee of 5 to inquire into the management of the Peni- tentiary was taken up and passed its seve- ral readings.

On motion of Mr. Dickey, the Senate bill to empower County Commissioners to extend the time for the settlement of county taxes was taken up and, on motion of Mr. Martin, was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Drake, Senate bill to incorporate the town of Whitaker was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, a bill to provide for the publication of the act to alter the Constitution of the State was taken up.

After a long and rambling debate and the rejection of several hundred amend- ments and substitutes, the previous ques- tion was called, a substitute giving the ad- vertisement to the *Weekly Sentinel*, *Caro- linian* and *Era*, was adopted, and the bill passed its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Loftin, the rules were suspended and the bill was put on its third reading. Again a number of motions and and amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Tucker, of Iredell, the Senate bill to provide for the service of pro- cess issuing from courts of justices of the peace in civil causes where one or more of the defendants reside out of the county in which the action is brought, was taken up. The substitute reported by the committee was adopted, and the bill passed its several readings.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The chair announced the special order, to-wit: The bill in regard to the debt of the State. The question recurred upon the substitute offered by Mr. Welch yesterday. The following is the substitute:

WHEREAS, The results of the late war and the legislation of the general govern- ment towards the people of this State, since that unfortunate period have destroyed at least two-thirds of the property of the State, and thereby so impoverished the State as to render it highly impracticable and ruinous for the people to fully discharge the obligations which they had contracted before that time; and, whereas, irrespon- sible Legislatures since the adoption of the present Constitution, without the concur- rence of the tax payers proper of the State, have foisted upon the people of the State additional enormous obligations, thereby rendering impossible what before would have been ruinous; and, whereas, millions of the people's money have been extracted from the treasury of the State through fraud and collusion; and, whereas but a small portion of this money has been returned to the people in the internal improvements, of the State or otherwise, therefore,

Sec. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, that the Governor of the State is hereby empowered and author- ized to appoint three discreet and able per- sons as commissioners on the part of this State, whose duty it shall be at once to as- certain and estimate the State's interest in railroads, canals and other public improve- ments.

Sec. 2. That the commissioners to be appointed by the Governor, as provided in the above section, are authorized to ascer- tain the debt contracted by the State an- terior to the war, as well as the amount actually expended for the legitimate pur- poses which appropriations were made of the bonds issued from the Treasury during and since the war.

Sec. 3. That when these facts shall have been ascertained the said commissioners are hereby empowered and authorized to assign all the interests which the State of North Carolina holds in all railroads, canals and other improvements to the parties as- certained by said commissioners as holding such legitimate claims against the State of North Carolina in such proportion as the aggregate interest of the State in railroads and canals and other improvements beau to the ascertained aggregate claims held against the State in consideration of the surrender on their part of all claims held by them against the State.

Sec. 4. That the people of North Caro- lina, in their representative capacity, here- by solemnly protest against any other com- promise of their public liabilities than that set forth in the above sections in this act, and further declare that no other claims held by any party or parties against the State of North Carolina shall ever be paid in part or in whole.

Sec. 5. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

On motion of Mr. Loftin, the matter un- der consideration, was postponed until to- morrow at 11 a. m.

On motion of Mr. Loftin, the Senate resolution adjourning *sine die* on the 31st inst., was taken up and adopted by a vote of yeas, 94; nays, 0.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 19, 1872.

The Senate met at the usual hour. Mr. President Warren, in the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Allen, the rules were suspended and the bill to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors within the corporate limits of the town of Magnolia, and

The bill for the relief of E. Murrell, sheriff of Onslow county, passed their sec- ond and third readings.

The bill in relation to *mandamus* passed its third reading.

The bill in relation to the fees of county officers was rejected on its third reading 21 to 20.

Mr. Olds introduced a bill entitled an act to amend the law of evidence.

The consideration of the School bill was resumed, it being the special order for 11½ o'clock.

The question was on the adoption of sec. 25, which is as follows (the 24 previous sections being the machinery provisions of the bill):

"Sec. 25. No aid shall be given to any school from the public school fund, unless it shall be taught at least four months and have twenty-five or more pupils enrolled with an average attendance of eighteen or more during the term. A school of twen- ty-five or more pupils with an average at- tendance of eighteen or more, continued four months, shall receive $50. A school of twenty-five or more pupils with an aver- age attendance of eighteen or more, contin- ued eight months, shall receive $100. A school of eighty scholars, with an average attendance of sixty four, taught ten months, shall receive $300.

Mr. Cowles moved to amend as follows: "*Provided* that if the citizens of any school district fail to co-operate in sustain- ing a school as provided for in this section, the school district shall be entitled to its proportion of the public school fund and may have a school taught for such length of time as the money received may be ad- equate to.

Mr. Robins, of Rowan, offered the fol- lowing substitute as an amendment:

"Sec. 25. For the support of each school which shall be maintained for the period of four months there shall be allowed from the public school funds the sum of two dol- lars for each scholar, estimating their num- ber according to the average attendance for four months; and no aid shall be given from said fund to any school not main- tained for that period."

Mr. Cowles' amendment was adopted— 20 to 11.

The question now recurred on the sub- stitute of Mr. Robbins, of Rowan.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, agreeing to modify his amendment by providing that one dollar be given to schools held two months and two dollars for schools held four months.

Mr. Robbins' amendment as thus modi- fied was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. Graham, of Orange, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

A message was received from the House announcing its concurrence in the Senate amendments, with certain exceptions of a verbal character, to the revenue bill. The Senate concurred in the report of the Con- ference committee.

Mr. Moore moved to reconsider the vote defeating the bill in reference to the fees of county officers, and to make the motion the special order for a day certain.

The motion was adopted.

The bill to provide for the publication of the act to change the constitution passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Troy, the rules were suspended and a series of resolutions to en- quire into the management of the Penitenti- ary passed its several readings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 19, 1872.

House was called to order at the usual hour.

By Mr. McNeill: A bill conferring power on County Commissioners in certain cases. Referred.

By Mr. Maxwell—A bill incorporating the Little Coharie Draining Company.

Reports were received from the Directors of the Insane Asylum, and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, giving salaries of different officers, read and appropriately disposed of.

A report from the Board of Directors of the penitentiary in regard to the same mat- ter was received and read.

A communication from the Agricultural Convention, transmitting certain resolutions passed by that body, was received and read.

Mr. Justice arose to a question of privil- ege in regard to the printing of the act amending the Constitution. He thought the Shelby *Banner*, though a filthy sheet, should be paid for publishing the act, and he thought the two papers published in Rutherfordton should also be paid for it.— Here the House had given the advertise- ment to the *Sentinel*, a paper that never told the truth, and to the *Era*, which was very little better, &c.

Mr. McAfee said that if Mr. Justice as- serted that the proprietors and publishers of the Shelby *Banner* were not gentlemen, he (Mr. Justice) gave utterance to that which had no foundation in truth, &c.

The bill in regard to the debt of the State being the unfinished business, its consider- ation was resumed.

The question recurred upon Mr. Welch's substitute.

After some debate the motion to postpone was put to a vote and rejected.

Mr. Rankin moved to amend so as to give the appointment of the three Com- missioners proposed in the substitute to the General Assembly instead of the Governor. Carried.

Mr. Nicholson moved to postpone until next Monday. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Shull, the bill to pro- hibit the sale of liquor within two miles of the church at Pleasant Plains, Columbus county, was taken up and passed its second reading.

Throw in Reinforcements.

The Citadel of Life is in a state of siege all through the year, but is never more closely in- vested than in mid-winter. The liver is usually somewhat torpid, and the bowels more or less constipated at this season, and dyspepsia often assumes its most aggravated form in cold and wet weather. In short, the sluggish system seems inclined to intermit or shirk some of its most important duties under the influence of a low temperature, and requires wholesome stimulation. The spur required is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the only medicine which quickens the action of the secretive organs, and brings out the latent vitality of the system, without creating any febrile symptoms, or the slightest nervous excitement.

The great Vegetable Tonic is not recom- mended as a specific for Coughs, Colds and Consumption—that field being left open to the concocters of preparations which can not by any possibility reach the lungs! but as a spe- cific for the constitutional and physical weak- ness which invite pulmonary disease, it is lit- erally infallible. The most insidious and ter- rible enemy of human life is not disease itself, but the weakness which affords it an opportu- nity to gain a firm hold of the vital system. Remember that Stamina, Vital Energy—the life-principle, or whatever you may choose to call the resistant power which battles against the causes of disease and death, is the grand safeguard of health. It is the garrison of the human fortress, and when it waxes weak, the true policy is to throw in reinforcements. In other words, when such an emergency occurs, commence a course of Hostetter's Bitters.

A PERFECT RENOVATOR of the system, car- rying off the vitiated bile without the aid of Calomel, or any mineral medicine, Simmons' Liver Regulator is entirely vegetable and harm- less, and ought to be taken by every one.

Delicate Creatures.—This is the phrase applied by His Blackness, the Moor of Venice, to the fair ladies of Italy. It was the lovely complexion of Desdemona, such a radiant con- trast to his own, that won his heart; and sooth to say, every man of discernment considers a fair skin, like a sweet voice, "an excellent thing in woman." Now this is a charm which can be acquired. There is a healthful and odoriferous toilet article, known everywhere as HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, which literally transfigures a cloudy or sallow skin, suffusing the discolored face, neck, arms and bosom with a soft, pearly tinge, and imparting to the sur- face a smoothness and a gloss like that of pol- ished marble. Instead of clogging the pores, like the sticky enamels, or contracting them, and thus obstructing perspiration, like the astringent cosmetics, it cleanses the skin from all impurities and wonderfully improves its texture. This peculiarity is particularly ap- preciated by our rural belles, who find that the coarseness and roughness, which country air is apt to engender, are speedily removed from their faces, hands and arms, by this delightful preparation.

MY FRIEND, stop that terrible cough, and thus avoid a consumptive's grave, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For cur- ing all throat, bronchial and lung diseases it has never been equalled. Sold by druggists. jan 17 9i-diweod&w

Greeley's race for the Presidency may be considered one of the lost races. After the election the "latter Franklin" will know more about "beats" than any other farm product.

A blood-thirsty individual named Gray has introduced a bill into the California Legislature, providing that each city, at its own expense, shall "bury the indigent sick."

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Speech of Mr. S. A. Ashe, of New Hanover, in the House of Representatives on the Bill Concerning the Public Debt.

MR. SPEAKER:—Questions of finance are not attractive; they are uninviting and are ill calculated to engage that close atten- tion which their consideration demands. And while this is so generally the financial problem presented to us for solution is so perplexing as to be almost repulsive. View it as we may, difficutties arise to render the subject highly distasteful. Nowhere can we discern a cheerful gleam of light to enliven the prospect; and indeed our finan- cial condion and the details of our State indebtedness are so complicated that we are inclined to turn from their contemplation with dismay and disgust. And yet, Mr. Speaker, we have a duty to perform in re- lation to these affairs which we cannot avoid—though ever so disagreeable and embarrassing. Our position as representa- tives of the people is full of responsibility and we cannot relieve ourselves of the bur- den it imposes.

The question "what shall be done con- cerning the interest on the State debt," is of the greatest importance to us, to the public creditors and to the people and we should approach the subject with a deter- mination to take such action as the good fame and credit of the State demand and the condition of the people may justify. We owe a heavy debt with a large amount of interest due and unpaid, and have to make provision for our State government. That is one view of the picture; the reverse is, we have about $120,000,000 of property which must first subsist a million of citi- zens; secondly, support the government, and finally afford means to meet our obli- gations, if possible. Our income is in- sufficient for all these purposes. We all agree that we cannot subsist the people, maintain the government, and then pay the interest on our debt according to our contract. A proposition to raise one year's interest by taxation has already been de- feated in this house; and many Senators have, I understand, expressed an unwil- lingness to levy any tax for this purpose. *Inaction* seems to be the watchword. It is proposed to pursue a course of masterly inactivity with regard to this interest. I am satisfied, sir, that those who urge this policy are actuated by what they consider patriotic motives, but in an humble way, I must presume to dissent from their con- clusions, and to express my apprehensions that the policy indicated may eventuate in lamentable consequenees.

Gentlemen are alarmed at the magnitude of the debt, and seek to reduce the princi- pal by an exchange of bonds for stock in our railways. So far as this proposed ex- change goes, it is well enough, though hardly calculated to accomplish what is de- sired, and at best we cannot by this means retire mare than $6,000,000 of our debt. But we should remember, sir, that for the present we have nothing to do with the principal of the debt other than to ascer- tain it, and then if possible to arrange it with rererence to our ability to pay the in- terest "promptly."

In ascertaining what the debt is, I sup- pose we are justified in declaring that no bond issued under authority of the conven- tion of 1868 is valid, since that was a revo- lutionary body entirely unknown to the laws and constitution of this State, called by Congress to give us a new constitution. And I suppose that justice to our real cred- itors would require us to declare that the special tax bonds are no part of our debt. But we cannot pay the interest on our debt ascertained by these reductions, so it is ne- cessary to make an offer of compromise, and to ask our creditors to fund their bonds, receiving therefor, new bonds for smaller amounts and bearing only a low rate of in- terest in the immediate future. Such are the chief features of this bill.

Another distinguishing feature is that I propose in the last section to levy special taxes to pay the interest, and have so word- ed the bill as to make the amount of tax to depend entirely on the amount of interest. So that if no bonds are exchanged no tax will be levied; and the tax to be laid at all times by the Auditor without further legis- lation. By this means I incorporate the tax and the raising the necessary funds to pay the interest into the contract created by the issuing of the bonds so that no future General Assembly can repeal or modify the special tax.

Under this bill, the interest, whatever it may be will have to be raised—but no great- er amount can possibly be collected than is absolutely necessary to meet the interest on the bonds—and in this year no tax is to be levied for this interest,

We state to the world that because of a long and unsuccessful struggle for our in- dependence, accompanied by all the mis- fortunes of subjugation, and of misrule through reconstruction, we are unable to meet our obligations and we offer as reason- able compromise as any honest debtor who had been overtaken by calamity, would propose to his creditors. We propose by this means to reduce our debt as follows:

Ante-war bonds, less 2,794,000 issued for stock in N. C. R. R., together with accrued interest,	$6,764,200 to be 3,382,100
War Bonds for Internal Improvements, and interest,	1,511,550 to be 755,775
Bonds issued under Funding acts and interest,	4,883,784 to be 1,465,025
Post-war bonds less Convention bonds and Special tax bonds with interest,	3,557,700 to be 889,425
	$6,492,325

Say six millions, (6,500,000,) five hun- dred thousand dollars, bearing interest until 1875 at 2 per cent first five years; thereafter, three per cent., and so on up to 7 per cent., and then for 22 years at 8 per cent—making the average interest six per cent. Would this offer be accepted? We may at least hope so.

We have already received proposals of compromise which affords some assurance that our creditors are willing to accede to similar terms. And I believe sir, it can be demonstrated to the bondholders that it would be to their advantage to accept these terms rather than to dispose of their bonds at present market rates. The whole argu- ment would turn on the point of "State credit," on our good faith. If they should place confidence on our integrity and in our determination to sustain the credit of the State they would not hesitate to make the compromise. In fact capitalists could well afford to buy North Carolina bonds at present quotations for the purpose of ex- changing them, and by doing so would under the proposed arrangement receive an average of ten per cent on their invest ment, and on maturity of the new bond's would realize an additional fifty per cent increase on their original capital. This is a sufficient inducement, and we might ex- pect the exchange with reasonable confi- dence. But, sir, can the people afford to pay the taxes necessary to meet the interest on the proposed bonds? Without doubt, It is not questionable. Remember the bonds issued because of the North Carolina railroad will not be exchanged for new bonds; they will either be exchanged for stock, or the holders will retain them, rely- ing on the dividends of that road for their interest, and on the stock itself for their principal in 1883, when the bonds fall due.

We will have to raise only $130,000 until 1875, and then $65,000 additional for each succeeding term of five years until 1900.

This would be no great burden to our people. We have, say $120,000,000 of property, 60 per cent. of our property in 1861; it yields about four and a half per cent. net income or $5,400,000. Now one- fortieth of this income is all we would re- quire, or say the annual value of our entire receipts is $76,000,000. From this large amount can we not contrive to save one dollar in 500 of gross receipts, and appro- priate it to sustain the credit of the State? And in this connection, gentlemen must not overlook that the burdens of govern- ment have been lightened, and that the State is again on the road to prosperity, both of which causes operate to improve our ability to raise this small amount of interest. I say we have begun a new ca- reer of prosperity. Why all the bank char- ters that we pass? Because there is sim- ply money seeking an investment. Why all these charters of Internal Improvement companies that we grant? Because there is simply capital seeking investment—our receipts from "corporations" was, in 1868, about $8,000, it was last year $14,000, this year it will be $20,000, and year after year receipts from this source will increase till we stand like Pennsylvania. That State raises $6,000,000 revenue, $5,000,000 there- of being paid by corporations! The day is dawning upon us. A glorious future awaits us. Let us recognize it gentlemen, and act accordingly. But, sir, we have saved enough to pay this interest by retrenching the ordinary expenses of this government. I desire to submit a carefully prepared table of our expenses which is as accurate as I could make it:

	Expenditures for 1869-'70, fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1870.	Expenditures for 1870-'71, fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1871.	Estimated Expenditures for 1871-'72, fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1872.	Estimated Expenditures for 1872-'73, fiscal year ending from Sept. 30, 1872, to Sept. 30, '73.
General Assembly	$191,109 10	$117,549 17	$65,000 00	$130,000 00
Public Printing	34,093 00	34,999 01	30,000 00	34,999 01
Contingencies	54,868 88	56,274 78	30,000 00	56,274 78
Other Ordinary Expenses	46,580 89	36,374 25	20,000 00	36,374 25
Public Debt	1,134,981 49	270,324 64	90,000 00	184,366 08
Interest on Bonds	1,261,444 33	94,866 08	90,000 00	184,366 08
Middle Holder's war	446,580 89	271,392 04	157,000 00	458,852 04
Impeachment	400,190 57	936,458 39		
	1,864 91	76,007 61		
	$3,693,067 96	$2,006,673 49	$490,000 00	$1,195,000 00
Annex Asylum	66,967 38	$302,838 80	13,098 08	13,098 08
Insane Asylum		65,000 00		
Inst. for Dr. & D. & Blind	$191,109 10	$117,549 17	$65,000 00	$130,000 00
Penitentiary	34,093 00	34,999 01	30,000 00	34,999 01
Total Public Institutions	54,868 88	56,274 78	30,000 00	56,274 78
Grand Total	$3,760,035 84	$2,309,512 27	$520,000 00	$1,208,098 08

From this table, it appears we have re- duced our ordinary expenses to a satisfac- tory point. Indeed, sir, the estimated ex penses for this year, which I am satisfied are not too low, are such as to reflect credit upon our Legislature. We may well be proud of such a record. Our constituents cannot withhold their applause at our suc- cessful efforts to reduce these expenses of their government. They cannot fail to ap- preciate our work—nor to accord the due meed of praise for what we have accom- plished in their behalf. Let them but com- pare our estimated expenses for 1872 with the actual disbursements for 1869-'70, and they cannot avoid the conclusion that we have faithfully redeemed our pledges. Re- trenchment and reform have been our watchword, and right well have we fulfilled our promises. I hazard nothing in saying that our State government is to-day less ex- pensive and more economically adminis- tered than any other in America.

Permit me for a moment to institute a comparison between North Carolina and the State of New York. Our property, real and personal in 1861, was about $250,000,- 000, now it is about $125,000,000. We raise about $1,000,000 for State and county purposes, or about one dollar per capita.— New York raises $11 85 per capita, eleven times as much.

Our per cent. tax is about 80 cents on the hundred dollars. New York raises $2 46 on the hundred dollars!! or more than three times as much as we do. The property of New York State is assessed at $1,860,000,000, with a revenue of 50,000,- 000. What are our taxes compared with theirs?

I repeat, sir, by our economy and reform we have brought our expenses down to a creditable point. But let the good work be continued hereafter with that zeal which has characterized our action until it is pressed on the memory of every official with- in our borders that "lawful taxation con- sists alone in depriving a citizen of his pro- perty for the public good," and that "to take property by taxation for any other than necessary expenses," is highway robbery under the forms of the law.

But, to return, sir, to the subject under discussion, because of our large reduction of the expenses of the government, we can the more easily raise the $130,000 interest on the proposed bonds. And, sir, thus after a careful examination of the subject and of our resources, it seems to me that this interest may thus be provided for ac- cording to the terms of the constitution without taxing the people beyond their power of endurance. Having made these remarks, sir, perhaps I should add nothing more, but I cannot refrain from alluding to the course of inaction proposed to be pur- sued in reference to this subject.

I fear it is an error. The leading events of 1871 are still fresh in our memory; and if conservative members are committed to any action it is to arrange this interest, But, even if this were not so, the constitu- tion is not silent as to our duty in the pre- mises, and for that reason we are about to ask the people to strike out the clause im- posing this duty from the constitution. If we feel at liberty not to perform this duty, why ask that the constitution be altered in this particular? But even were the con- stitution silent on the point, still it would be an error to leave our finances exactly as we found them in 1870, with the debt un- changed, save increased by the addtional interest. This is not what the country de- manes of us—it is not satisfactory to our cohstituents.

Gentlemen are fearful of imposing the tax necessary to raise the interest. They cannot ignore the legitimate consequences of such inaction. Will our successors as- semble under other circumstances than those that exist to-day? Will the condi- tion of the State be materially change1—in one or five years?

Will the next Assembly be more likely to levy an interest tax than ourselves? Will they be less latitudinous in their con- struction of constitutional obligations? Will they be more callous to popularity; more indifferent to unpopularity than we are? Will not the same motives that prompt our course also operate with equal force upon each succeeding Legislature? In our inaction we follow only the prece- dent set